

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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XINHUA CITES WASHINGTON POST ON SOVIET FOOD RELIEF TO KAMPUCHEA

OW071940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Washington, November 7 (XINHUA)--Soviet "unprecedented cruelty" in denying food relief to Kampuchea's starving people was strongly denounced by an editorial of the Washington POST today. The paper stressed that while the United States is selling 25 millions tons of grain to the Soviet Union, "Moscow refuses to see that its client, Vietnam, deliver food to starving Cambodians". "How can the United States ship huge amounts of grain to the well-fed Russians, who buy it not to avert starvation but simply to improve the national diet, when the Russians assure the killing of hundreds of thousands of people in Cambodia", asked the paper.

It went on to say, "It is a bad idea to starve a nation to extinction. It is a necessary idea to weigh continued food deliveries to a well-fed country like the Soviet Union whose government is helping starve another people to death." It noted that "Americans cannot treat food deliveries as morally neutral. Food means life. To sell it on a business-as-usual basis, to a country that is participating in a calculated food-denial policy of unprecedented cruelty, is to condone death". Ridiculing the Soviet statement that it has supplied food to Kampuchea, the paper pointed out that all this goes to prop up "Vietnam's Cambodian puppets and to Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia".

XINHUA REPORTS ON UN CONFERENCE FOR AID TO KAMPUCHEA

OW061400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 5 (XINHUA)--The pledging conference for emergency humanitarian relief to the people of Kampuchea, held by the United Nations here today, was marked by the overwhelming majority of speakers appealing to the international community to take immediate and effective actions to relieve the Kampuchean people of appalling suffering.

According to an announcement made by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim at the end of the conference, a total of about 210 million U.S. dollars in cash and kind has been pledged to the multilateral programme of the United Nations.

The conference was sponsored and presided over by the U.N. secretary general, attended by representatives of 68 nations, and addressed by about 50 speakers including the foreign ministers of France, the United States, the Philippines, Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom.

Most of the representatives in their statements drew attention to the seriousness of the situation in Kampuchea. They pointed out that the Kampuchean people were suffering from hunger in its extremely severe form, rampant diseases, massacre, war, oppression, foreign occupation and other forms of deprivation. Some correctly pointed out that the humanitarian problem regarding Kampuchea could be fully resolved only when the root cause of this tragedy was removed.

The representatives of the Soviet Union and Vietnam attacked Canada, China and other countries without any justification. The Vietnamese representative even tried arbitrarily to interrupt the speech of the Chinese representative by asking for the "right of reply". His unprovoked demand was rejected immediately by the secretary general in accordance with the rules of procedures.

In his closing speech, Waldheim said, "We have had today another heartening example of the growing consciousness throughout the world regarding the need to uphold the solidarity of mankind when people face starvation and death." He added, however, that "there are, unfortunately, still some constraining factors. The logistical problems we are facing are extensive and they are compounded by underlying political approaches and perceptions."

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A 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

UN DRAFT RESOLUTION ON KAMPUCHEA REVIEWED

OWO62232 Beijing XINHUA in English 2208 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[U.N. Member States Call for Immediate Withdrawal of Foreign Troops From Kampuchea--
XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, November 6 (XINHUA)--25 countries including five ASEAN countries yesterday formally submitted to the president of the General Assembly a draft resolution on the situation in Kampuchea, urging the General Assembly to call for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and appealing to all states to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea in order to enable its people to decide their own future and destiny free from outside interference, subversion or coercion and to respect scrupulously the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Kampuchea.

The draft resolution notes with great concern that the armed conflict in Kampuchea has escalated and is seriously threatening the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. It deeply regrets the armed intervention by outside forces in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and expresses the great alarm that the present conflict may spill over to neighbouring countries and increase the danger of further involvement by outside powers. The draft resolution also points out that one is seriously disturbed that these developments have resulted in a continuing large exodus of people from Kampuchea to neighbouring countries, thereby causing them severe problems.

The draft resolution calls for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea; urges all parties to the conflict to settle their disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the charter of the United Nations; appeals to all states to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea in order to enable its people to decide their own future and destiny free from outside interference, subversion or coercion, and to respect scrupulously the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Kampuchea; and resolves that the people of Kampuchea be enabled to choose democratically their own government, without outside interference, subversion or coercion.

The draft resolution strongly appeals to all states and national and international humanitarian organizations to render, on an urgent and non-discriminatory basis, humanitarian relief to the civilian population of Kampuchea, including those who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries.

The sponsors of the draft resolution are: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Comoros, Fiji, the Federal Republic of Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Thailand, Upper Volta and Zaire.

FANG YI MEETS SCIENTISTS FROM SEVEN COUNTRIES

OWO71644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi this afternoon met with scientists from seven countries who attended the symposium on nucleic acid and protein which ended recently in Shanghai. They represented West Germany, Denmark, Iraq, Japan, Switzerland, Britain and the United States.

The symposium, jointly sponsored by China and the Federal Republic of Germany, lasted from October 28 to November 2. It was the first such symposium held by the two countries. Vice-Premier Fang Yi talked with the scientists and congratulated them on the success of the symposium. Li Su, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was among those present. Li Chang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the visiting scientists.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

PRC ECONOMIC COMMISSION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR U.S.

OW070436 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1548 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 4 Nov--At the invitation of the U.S.-China Trade Committee, a 18-member state economic commission delegation left by plane for the United States on 3 November. The delegation, with Vice Minister Yuan Baohua of the commission as leader and Vice President Deng Liqun of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences as adviser, is to study industrial management and business administration in the United States.

FANG YI MEETS U.S. DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGIST

OW061719 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Fang Yi, met here this afternoon with U.S. developmental biologist Professor James D. Ebert, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and Mrs. Ebert. They discussed academic exchanges and joint research on developmental biology between China's Academy of Sciences and the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Vice-Premier Fang is president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Professor and Mrs. Ebert arrived in Beijing on October 31 at the invitation of the Institute of Developmental Biology under the Academy of Sciences.

GUANGMING RIBAO HELPS CLEAR FORMER AMERICAN OF CHARGES

OW070908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- Today's GUANGMING DAILY reports rehabilitation of a former American living in China who had been a "spy suspect" during gang of four days. Covering science, education and intellectual life, the paper took up an appeal by Shirley Wood who has been working in the Henan Teachers' University at Kaifeng since 1957. A reply by the editorial board, printed with her letter, says that the provincial authorities have gone into the matter seriously after the paper passed on her letter, and made an investigation.

A recent meeting organized by the party committee of her university declared Shirley Wood innocent of the charge. She has been promoted to full professorship commensurate with her teaching ability and knowledge. Mrs. Wood has also become a member of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Mrs. Wood wrote in her letter that she had been separated from her husband, the chief engineer at a biological pharmaceutical plant, since the factory had moved to Zhengzhou 15 years ago. She asked the authorities to help them. Arrangements are being made for her husband to rest in a sanatorium before she leaves China in December to see her relatives abroad, the paper says. Shirley Wood from Fort Smith, Arkansas, has been living in China since 1946 and became a Chinese national in 1974. Apart from her teaching, she has written many pamphlets and articles on her own observations and experiences in new China to help foreign readers.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

C 1

PRC OFFICIALS ATTEND USSR EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKING OCTOBER REVOLUTION

OW071549 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)--Soviet Ambassador to China J.S. Shcherbakov and Mrs. Shcherbakova gave a reception in the Soviet Embassy here this afternoon in honour of the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Among the guests were Xiao Han, Chinese minister of coal industry; Zhang Haifeng, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chi Haotian, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chen Jie, vice-minister of foreign trade, Bai Jiefu, vice-chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and a leading member of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

Members of the diplomatic corps were also present. On November 2, Ambassador Shcherbakov gave a film show here in honour of the occasion.

XINHUA COMMENTS ON REPEATED BREZHNEV 'DISARMAMENT' PROPOSAL

OW061603 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

["Brezhnev Peddles 'Disarmament' Proposal"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 5 (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, when answering a question raised by PRAVDA today, again urged Western Europe to respond to his "disarmament" proposal put forward in his speech in Berlin a month ago, and called for immediate negotiations.

Stressing that the West should take "no hasty actions" in making decisions on the production and deployment of new nuclear weapons in the continent, he said in a threatening tone that the actions "might complicate the situation or obstruct the attainment of positive results."

Brezhnev warned the West European countries not to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in their countries. He said that he would "like to reiterate again with all the responsibility that at present the Soviet Union will not resort to the use of nuclear weapons against those states which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have these weapons in their territories". "We are prepared to formalize corresponding undertakings to this effect with any state concerned," he added.

Brezhnev promised in Berlin on October 6 that the Soviet Union would withdraw 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from East Germany within 12 months. But, he alleged, it would do so only on the condition that Western Europe renounces its "theatre nuclear weapons" modernization plan. On the Brezhnev proposal which is obviously aimed at obstructing NATO from strengthening its nuclear forces, there are a few people in Western Europe who have expressed their willingness to "study" it, but many more people, both in office and out of office, have one after another denounced the deceptive nature of the proposal. They pointed out that the withdrawal of only 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks out of the 950,000 troops and 19,000 tanks the Soviet bloc has stationed in Europe will do little harm to the Soviet Union. U.S. President Carter said the Brezhnev proposal "is an effort, a design to disarm the willingness or eagerness of our allies to adequately defend themselves".

Observers here believed that although his proposal has been given the cold shoulder, Brezhnev is not reconciled to this deplorable situation. Now he took this opportunity to peddle his "troops reduction proposal", again exerting pressures on NATO and sowing discord between Western Europe and the United States. By so doing, the Soviet Union is apparently attempting to influence NATO which would make decisions in December on the modernization of its nuclear forces in Europe.

FUJIAN FRONT RADIO REFUTES KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON PARACEL ISLANDS

OWO21231 Fujian Front PLA in Mandarin to Taiwan 0210 GMT 30 Oct 79 OW

[Talk on current events: "The Logics of Soviet Hegemonism"]

[Text] Recently the Soviet propaganda machine has successively published articles which wantonly slander China for making territorial claims on neighboring countries and attempting to annex many Southeast and South Asian countries. To make this anti-China nonsense sound more weighty, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has presented, with great fanfare, a "crime committed by China--that "China has occupied the Paracel Islands, which belong to Vietnam." Obviously the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA propagandists think that by presenting this "fact" they will certainly make the whole world believe that China is an aggressor and expansionist. However, they are unlucky because anyone with common sense will ask the question--"to which country do the Paracels actually belong?"--when he reads the article.

As everyone knows, the Paracels, also known as the Xisha Islands, are part of the South China Sea islands; the South China Sea islands, including the Xisha Islands, are China's inherent territories. This is a fact that can be proved by much historical material, and is a fact acknowledged by various countries.

For example, in many relevant books published by the Soviet Union in the past and in the world map published by the Soviet Surveying and Cartography General Bureau in 1967, the word "China" is put beside the names of Xisha, Dongsha and Nansha Islands to indicate their ownership. The World Atlas published by the Surveying and Cartography General Bureau under the Soviet Council of Ministers in 1972, and the map appended to the "China" entry in volume 12 of the Soviet encyclopedia published in 1973, also show in black and white that those islands belong to China. A map of the Pacific Ocean contained in volume 1 of the Ocean Atlas printed on 28 November 1974 and published by the Soviet Ministry of National Defense--with Soviet naval commander in chief Gorshkov as the responsible editor and naval Captain Faleyev as the chief editor--also indicates that Nansha and Xisha Islands are China's territories. In the map of Western Pacific Ocean that appears on page 281 of the Ocean Atlas, Nansha and Xisha Islands are written in Russian with indications of China's ownership.

There can be no doubt that those islands are China's territories and that they acknowledged China's ownership in the past. Today, they have the audacity to openly withdraw their previous acknowledgement and say that "those islands belong to Vietnam, not China" in order to oppose China and collude with Hanoi's regional hegemonism. With this nonsense, they even accuse China of aggression against Vietnam. This shows that in the eyes of those in Moscow, the ownership of another's territories is like dough which they knead into different shapes according to their wish, and is something which they can change at will to meet the demand of their policy of aggression and expansion. This is the attitude they assume toward the territories of China, Japan and some European countries.

Such grounds given by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA to prove China's "aggression" and "expansionism" are, of course, ridiculous. This further shows the logic of Soviet hegemonism. To meet the demand of aggression and expansion, it may completely ignore facts, even including facts it has long acknowledged.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

DENG XIAOPING ATTENDS TEA CEREMONY WITH JAPANESE EXPERTS

OWO61640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping this morning joined Mr. Shoshitsu Shen, Mrs. Shen and their party in a Japanese tea ceremony. Mr. Soshitsu Shen is head of "Wurashenke", one of the biggest schools of the Japanese tea ceremony.

"Wurashenke" is a national tea ceremony organization and Mr. Soshitsu Shen is its 15th head. During this morning's meeting, Mr. Shen made a cup of hot tea which Mrs. Shen presented to Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping. Mr. Shen said: "I wish you even better health after drinking this cup of tea so that you may do more work for the Chinese people."

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping drank the tea according to the Japanese custom. He said: "The tea ceremony exercises great influence on Japanese society and is also an important channel for promoting Sino-Japanese friendship and cultural exchange. I hope that your visit will increase our friendship."

Present on the occasion were Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China, and Mrs. Yoshida. The Japanese visitors arrived in Beijing on the evening of November 4. They were honoured at a dinner hosted by Xia Yan and Sun Pinghua, vice-presidents of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

VICE PREMIER WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE INDUSTRIALISTS

OWO61346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Zhen this morning met with Mr. Koji Kobayashi, chairman of the board of the Japanese Nippon Electric Company LTD., and his party. Vice-Premier Wang Zhen and the Japanese guests discussed expanding technological exchange and cooperation in the electronics industry between the two sides.

Qian Min and Li Zhaoji, minister and vice-minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building, attended the meeting. The Japanese guests arrived in Beijing on November 3.

DENG YINGCHAO MEETS DELEGATIONS FROM JAPANESE CITIES

Oita City Delegation

OWO71304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, met here today with a friendship delegation from Oita City. The delegation is led by Masumi Sato, mayor of Oita City. Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao told the mayor: "We are glad to hear that Mr. Masayoshi Ohira was elected prime minister of Japan and is due to visit China. We will give him a grand and warm welcome."

Shimonoseki Delegation

OWO80916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0839 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this morning met with the visiting friendship delegation from the City of Shimonoseki, Japan. The leader of the delegation is Izumida Yoshitsugu, mayor of Shimonoseki, and its advisor is Nakatuka Makoto, speaker of the city's assembly.

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D 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Deng Yingchao expressed satisfaction over the growing friendly relations between China and Japan. Commenting on the establishment of official bonds of friendship between Shimonoseki and China's coastal City of Qingdao, she said that such a move would help further promote friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

VICE PREMIER GU MU RECEIVES JAPANESE BANKERS

OW031700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 3 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 3 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with a delegation from the Japan Industrial Bank led by its general manager Mr. Kisaburo Ikeura. Xiang Kefang, vice-president of the Bank of China, was present.

NI ZHIFU HOLDS TALK WITH JAPANESE METAL WORKER UNIONISTS

OW061722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Japanese National Metal Workers' Trade Union had a cordial talk here this afternoon with Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The delegation is led by Eiji Nishine, member of the Executive Committee of the Trade Union's Central Committee. The union is an important component of the Japanese General Council of Trade Unions. Its members work in medium and small metal enterprises. Wang Chonglun, vice-president of the federation, was present.

PRC TRADE UNION LEADER GIVES RECEPTION IN JAPAN

OW071951 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, November 7 (XINHUA)--Chen Yu, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, gave a return reception here tonight in honour of Japanese friends from all walks of life. In a warm and friendly atmosphere, Chen Yu and Motofumi Makieda, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, proposed toasts to the further strengthening of the unity between the workers and trade unions of the two countries, and to the continuous development of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

During their stay here, the Chinese guests had an extensive exchange of views with responsible members of the General Council of Trade Unions, the Federation of Independent Trade Unions and other trade unions on friendship and cooperation between the trade union organizations of the two countries. By doing so, understanding, friendship and unity between the workers of the two countries have been enhanced. The Chinese delegation will leave here for home tomorrow.

BEIJING FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION HONORED IN TOKYO

OW031858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 3 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, November 3 (XINHUA)--The Tokyo branch of the Japan-China Friendship Association arranged a cocktail party here this evening in honour of the visiting Beijing friendship delegation. More than 300 Japanese friends from various walks of life attended the party. In their toasts, deputy governor of Tokyo Sugimoto and head of Beijing friendship delegation Lin Hugia wished more cooperation and exchanges to promote the friendly ties between the two cities. Gang Wenfang, chairman of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents, gave a luncheon today in honour of the delegation.

XINHUA REPORTS DISAGREEMENTS OVER KAMPUCHEAN AID DISTRIBUTION

SRV Distribution Control Demanded

OW071300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)--Vietnam and the Kampuchean puppet regime in Phnom Penh have reached a so-called agreement recently openly demanding that all relief materials from international organizations and many countries to the starving Kampuchean people be handed to Vietnam, and the Vietnamese authorities are authorized to distribute these materials.

This was disclosed in a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Kampuchean puppet regime on November 4 which was published in the Hanoi paper NHAN DAN and released by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY.

One may recall that high-ranking Vietnamese officials and ringleaders of the Kampuchean puppet regime had proclaimed that "famine was not widespread in Kampuchea" and that "nobody was starving in Kampuchea". But the Kampuchean puppet regime's statement had to admit that famine existed "in many parts of" Kampuchea and the need to "repulse" the famine.

In openly demanding that the international relief materials to Kampuchean people must be sent through the Vietnamese authorities, the statement said that "the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have agreed on the opening of the Mekong waterway and the use of the Phnom Penh port for the reception of international aid." The statement once again rejected the proposal for transporting relief materials by land and condemned it unreasonably as an attempt "to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea" with purpose of "excessively dramatising the food shortage in Kampuchea".

VODK Demands Direct Distribution

OW071314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea today urged the international community and international organizations to send staff and United Nations observers to Kampuchea to personally supervise and administer the distribution of relief material.

To help the Kampuchean people, international organizations have provided many different kinds of relief materials, the radio said. However, Hanoi has refused to transport the relief materials by land and has insisted on certain conditions which obstruct and delay the distribution of the supplies. As a result of this delay more Kampuchean people may die of hunger and disease. The Phnom Penh regime announced that relief materials could be sent to Kampuchea through Vietnam via the Mekong River. The true intention behind this scheme, formulated by the Vietnamese authorities, is to prevent the humanitarian relief from reaching the Kampuchean people and instead dispatch it to storehouses in Vietnam, the radio said.

Thailand, Singapore Urge Direct Aid

OW060740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 5 (XINHUA)--"There must be greater international effort to restore peace to Kampuchea and guarantee the survival of an independent Khmer people and nation," said Air Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, head of the Thai delegation to the Pledging Conference for Emergency Relief to the People of Kampuchea today.

He said: "The greatest wave of enforced migration since World War Two is taking place in Southeast Asia. The greatest impact of this wave is being felt in Thailand." In the past few weeks, he went on to say, the situation has entered a new crisis period, yet another escalation of human misery. With the renewed fighting in Kampuchea of the past month, since the end of the rainy season, more than two hundred thousand people have sought sanctuary in Thailand as the only possible avenue of escape from the terrors of war, hunger and disease, he said.

He said: "There must be a greater effort to relieve the burden on Thailand both in increasing the rate of third country resettlements for Indochinese refugees and in providing food, medicine, and shelter for the Kampucheans now in Thailand until such a time as they can return peacefully to their country."

Representative of Singapore T.T.B. Koh pointed out today, it is clear beyond dispute that the people of Kampuchea are suffering from hunger, disease, malnutrition and other forms of deprivation. The human family has a duty to take prompt and urgent action to relieve their distress."

Repudiating the allegation that there was no famine in Kampuchea, Mr. Koh noted: "The evidence of objective sources, such as the international committee of the Red Cross, UNICEF, FAO, and the World Food Programme, shows convincingly that the people of Kampuchea are suffering from famine, disease, malnutrition and other forms of deprivation." He added: "According to a report of the International Committee of the Red Cross, approximately 2.5 million Kampucheans, including 700,000 children and sick persons, are in extreme need of food, medical and other urgently needed supplies. According to the same report, 80 to 90 percent of the children are severely malnourished."

He suggested four principles governing the relief efforts of the international community, that is, "aid is intended for the civilian population of Kampuchea", "aid must be distributed to the civilian population of Kampuchea impartially without discriminating between those living under the control of the two rival groups", "the delivery of aid must be monitored in order to prevent its diversion to assist the war effort of the belligerents and the foreign forces", and "aid should also be delivered to the civilian population of Kampuchea who have fled to neighbouring Thailand."

LAO YOUTH DRAFTED ON SRV ORDERS

OW041518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 4 (XINHUA)--The Vientiane authorities have stipulated that youths above 13 years of age must be recruited or receive military training, according to a Thai press report quoting a Laotian refugee in Thailand.

He said that under the instruction of their Hanoi masters, the Vientiane authorities are doing their utmost to trumpet their "war preparations" through the radio and the press, while forcing the youths into their armed forces.

He said that before he left Vientiane a couple of days before, he had seen army men intruding into residential centres and schools to conscript recruits and more than 7,000 young men had been sent to the Phoune Houne military training centre. "Nobody likes to be conscripted and sent to war. People have to try to flee the country," he said.

The Thai press also reported that in the past ten days or so, more than 100 Laotians came daily over to Nong Khai Province of Thailand to escape from conscription and seek asylum.

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THAI OFFICIAL CRITICIZES SOVIET ARMS TO SRV

OW080802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 8 (XINHUA)--Over 400 Soviet ships entered Vietnamese ports between January and September this year, with 72 of them loaded with aircraft, tanks and helicopters, disclosed a Thai official yesterday, according to the Bangkok press today.

Prasong Soonsiri, deputy secretary general of the National Security Council of Thailand, told a dinner party last night, "I don't understand how these things can help the starving people." He called Heng Samrin a traitor to Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people for causing the hardship and suffering that have led to the death of thousands of Kampucheans. He said that Kampuchea is facing a famine and economic deterioration that have forced 200,000 Kampucheans to flee into Thailand.

RADIO REPORTS ON U.S. GOVERNORS' PRESS CONFERENCE IN THAILAND

OW020858 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 30 Oct 79 OW

[Text] According to a XINHUA news report from Bangkok, six U.S. state governors, who are visiting Thailand, said at a press conference yesterday that they appreciated the Thai Government's policy of accepting and allowing Indochinese refugees to stay in Thailand. Governor Richard A. Snelling said: The Thai Government's policy of moving the refugees to places away from the border areas is completely reasonable. The Thai Government's action has made us realize the international obligation of providing aid, welfare and settlement for the refugees.

Governor William G. Milliken said that during their visit they were shocked at the plight of the Kampuchean refugees and are convinced that the refugees need more aid and supplies. He said: We appreciate the actions taken by Thailand and welcome efforts by international organizations and volunteers. The U.S. state governors promised that the United States would make efforts to accept more refugees.

MORE SRV REFUGEES ENTER THAILAND

OW071704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 7 (XINHUA)--A Thai police source said yesterday that two boatloads of 238 Vietnamese refugees had arrived in the province of Nakhon Srithammarat, southern Thailand, during the past week, reported the NATION REVIEW here today. The source pointed out that these two cases might indicate that the renewed exodus of Vietnamese "boat people" to Thailand has begun after a few months of low records. Some of the refugees have been sent to the "boat people" camp in Songkhla Province.

VICE PREMIER LI XIANNIAN MEETS AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION

OW080924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice-premier of the State Council, this morning met with a delegation from the Australian paper THE AGE led by its editor-in-chief Gregory John Taylor. Vice-Premier Li briefed the Australian journalists on China's stand and views on the situation in Southeast Asia as well as on other international issues, and answered their questions. Mr. C.G. Woodard, Australian ambassador to China, was present.

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BEIJING RADIO ON BRITISH REPORTS ON HUA'S EUROPEAN VISIT

OW071327 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW

[Text] According to a XINHUA report from London, former Prime Minister Heath and a number of newspapers and journals in Britain have written articles on Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to Britain, calling for efforts to strengthen ties between Western Europe and China from a global, strategic viewpoint.

The Heath article said: Premier Hua's visit to the four West European countries indicates that despite different political systems, China and Europe do share a common interest--the security of the two continents east and west of the Soviet Union, of China itself and of Western Europe. Heath pointed out: China is not seeking hegemony but is devoting itself to developing its country.

The British weekly (?TODAY) carried an article, saying: China and the Western countries have realized their common interest in actively cooperating with one another in dealing with the Soviet threat. The article continued: Premier Hua's visit to Britain is considered beneficial because it provides an opportunity for the two countries to exchange views on various issues in diplomatic affairs, national defense and others.

In an editorial, the British paper GUARDIAN pointed out: Premier Hua's visit to Western Europe has given people the impression that Premier Hua has sound views. The editorial said: Now that China has expressed its wish to genuinely establish even closer ties with Britain, we must meet this wish with an enthusiastic and sensible attitude.

VICE PREMIER KANG SHIEN MEETS UK CHEMICALS DELEGATION

OW080900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shien today met with the visiting chemicals mission from Britain led by Mr. P.G. Hudson, under secretary of the Department of Industry. They discussed expanding technical exchange and cooperation in the chemical industry between China and Britain. British Ambassador to China Percy Cradock attended the meeting. Also present were Sun Jingwen, Chinese minister of chemical industry, and Gu Ming, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission.

UK MEDICAL DELEGATION COMPLETES PRC TOUR

OW080906 Beijing XINHUA in English 08347 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--A British medical delegation led by Dr. E. L. Harris, deputy chief medical officer of the Department of Health and Social Security, left here for home today at the end of their tour of China. The delegation arrived in China on October 28 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health. While in Beijing, they were guests of honour at a dinner given by Vice-Minister of Public Health Ji Zongquan.

WEI GUOQING MEETS FORMER FRG ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

OW071648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)--A meeting took place here this afternoon between Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Major General Biedermann, former army chief of staff of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Biedermann. They discussed the present situation in Western Europe and issues of common concern.

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Present were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Huang Yukun, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Political Department, and Yang Side, deputy secretary-general of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Major-General and Mrs. Biedermann arrived in Beijing on November 2 for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

GU MU MEETS FRG BROADCASTING DELEGATION

OW051700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met and chatted cordially here this evening with a delegation from the German Broadcasting Corporation in the Federal Republic of Germany. The delegation is led by Mr. Friedrich-Wilhelm V. Seell, chairman of the corporation. The West German Broadcasting Corporation comprises a nationwide network of 12 radio and television stations. It is the biggest integrated radio and T.V. organization and one of the two leading T.V. networks in the Federal Republic. Present at the meeting were Mr. Erwin Wickert, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China, and Li Lianqing, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration of China.

BADEN-WUERTEMBERG PRESIDENT ATTENDS BEIJING BANQUET

OW021716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA)--Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met Lothar Spaeth, minister-president of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Mrs. Spaeth and their party here this afternoon. Hao Deqing and the guests from the Federal Republic of Germany had a wide-ranging and cordial exchange of views on international issues of mutual interest. They joined in hailing Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng's recent official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany as a big step toward closer friendship and cooperation between the two countries and an important contribution to the defence of world peace.

Later this evening, Hao Deqing gave a banquet for Mr. and Mrs. Spaeth and the other West German guests. Among those attending the banquet were Wu Maosun, adviser to the Institute of Foreign Affairs, Gao Yi, vice-minister of education, and leading members of relevant departments of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade. Erwin Wickert, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China, and Mrs. Wickert were present.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS FORMER FRENCH PREMIER EDGAR FAURE

OW310824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 31 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, October 31 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping this morning met with Mr. Edgar Faure, former French prime minister and ex-president of the French National Assembly. Mr. Faure recalled his recent meeting with Premier Hua Guofeng.

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said: "Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to France has been very successful. The two sides had good talks." The Chinese vice-premier also exchanged views with Mr. Faure on international issues. Present on the occasion were Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Claude Martin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the French Embassy in Beijing. Mr. Faure arrived in Beijing on October 28. The following day he was honoured at a dinner hosted by Hao Deqing.

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FRENCH MILITARY SURGEONS VISIT PRC 21-31 OCTOBER

OWO41137 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1531 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 2 Nov--At the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense, a four-member delegation of French military surgeons headed by Lieutenant General (Hong-fu-lai), director of health department of the armed forces and surgeon general, paid a friendly visit to China from 21 to 31 October. During their visit in China, the guests were given a banquet by Zhang Ruguang, deputy director of the General Logistic Department of the Chinese PLA, on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense. Su Yu, vice minister of national defense, had a meeting with the delegation.

FRENCH MARXIST-LENINIST PARTIES TO MERGE

OW251916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1720 GMT 25 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Paris, October 24 (XINHUA)--The Central Committees of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France and the Revolutionary Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) announced at a joint press conference here today that the two parties have decided to merge.

Jacques Jurquet, secretary general of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, began the press conference by announcing that the two Marxist-Leninist parties had recently signed a protocol on the unification of the two parties. He said he believed that by appealing to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought, the process merging the two parties had now entered its final stage. In 1980 in France, he said, there will be only one Marxist-Leninist party which will be both more powerful and more experienced in the struggles waged in the service of the working class and people of France.

Max Cluzot, general secretary of the French Revolutionary Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), next spoke on the protocol for the unification of the two parties.

According to the protocol, a "Committee for Unification" directed by the two general secretaries has been set up. Under the joint leadership of the two parties' central committees, the "Committee for Unification" has begun carrying out the three following tasks: the harmonization of working plans and the implementation of jointly-decided plans of action at all levels; the progressive unification of press systems before the congress on unification; the joint preparation for the congress of the party programme and constitution.

The protocol said: "The drafts for the party programme and constitution by the "Committee for Unification" will be examined at a plenary session of the two central committees. A congress of unification will be held next year to adopt the party programme, constitution and resolutions and to elect in an equal way a central committee.

Jacques Jurquet and Max Cluzot answered questions raised at the press conference and issued the statement signed by them on October 22. The statement pointed out: the unification of the two parties shows that the Marxist-Leninist movement in France has passed its childhood; that it knows how to settle its internal contradictions and has learned step by step how to overcome certain leftist faults committed in the early period of the movement.

REPORTAGE ON HUANG HUA VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

Arrival in Belgrade

OW062234 Beijing XINHUA in English 2220 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, November 6 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived here this afternoon for a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia. Present at the airport to welcome the Chinese foreign minister were Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec and other Yugoslav officials.

Huang, Djuranovic Exchange Views

OW080724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, November 7 (XINHUA)--President of Federal Executive Council V. Djuranovic received visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua here this afternoon and had cordial and friendly talks with him. Huang Hua conveyed to President Djuranovic the regards of Premier Hua Guofeng who, he said, was looking forward to his visit to China in the near future. They exchanged views on international issues of common concern and further development of all-round cooperation between the two countries.

Official talks on pressing international problems and all-round development in friendly bilateral relations were held between Huang Hua and Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs J. Vrhovec this morning. The talks will be continued on November 9.

PRESIDENT TITO ARRIVES IN ROMANIA 2 NOVEMBER

OW021628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, November 2 (XINHUA)--Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslav president and president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, arrived here today for an official friendly visit to Romania. At the airport, President Tito was accorded a warm welcome by Nicolae Ceausescu and other Romanian party and government leaders.

This is the 16th bilateral meeting in 15 years between Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu.

As Tito in the company of Ceausescu drove to the guest house, he was warmly welcomed by Bucharest citizens along the streets. The presidents of the two countries will hold official talks here this afternoon.

ROMANIA, PRC SIGN SOCIAL SCIENCES COOPERATION PACT

OW072121 Beijing XINHUA in English 2113 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, November 7 (XINHUA)--President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Hu Qiaomu and President of the Romanian Academy of Social and Political Sciences Mihnea Gheorghiu signed here today an agreement on social sciences cooperation between the two academies.

At noon, secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Ilie Rakulescu met and had a cordial talk with Hu Qiaomu. President Hu Qiaomu arrived here on November 1 and is to leave for Yugoslavia the day after tomorrow.

XINHUA REPORTS ON AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD PALESTINE

OW051957 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0752 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW

[XINHUA correspondent's consolidated report: "More and More Americans Advocate Recognition of Palestinian National Rights"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Nov--More and more American people, especially black Americans, have come out in the past few months to demand that their government adjust its Middle East policy and recognize Palestinian national rights. Andrew Young, black American UN Ambassador, was obliged to resign his UN post in the middle of August because of his meetings with an official from the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO]. This quickly prompted a number of black American leaders to public gatherings in support of restoring legitimate Palestinian rights. According to reports by Western news agencies, a delegation led by Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), an organization of American blacks, held talks with Palestinian officials to the United Nations on 20 August. "We support all Palestinian human rights, including the right of self-determination, especially the right to establish a state," said Lowery at a press conference after the talks. On 22 August, a number of major black American organizations held a meeting in New York. About 20 black congressmen, mayors and leaders of other circles attended. They voiced support for contacting the PLO and denounced Israel for "establishing economic and military ties with the illegal and suppressive racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia."

In the middle of September, a delegation of 10 black American leaders headed by Joseph Lowery visited Lebanon and met with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. Reports said that upon arrival in Beirut, Lowery called on the United States to hold direct negotiations with the PLO. He noted that the Palestinians should choose their own representative and that the PLO apparently is their representative.

Another American black people's leader, Jesse Jackson, visited the Middle East toward the end of September and in early October. He and 'Arafat held talks in Lebanon on several occasions. Jackson said that it was in the U.S. interest if it "rebalances its policies in the Middle East" and "recognizes the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." He criticized the U.S. Government's "no dialog" policy toward the PLO.

In a statement to the French weekly NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR in early September, not long after his resignation from his UN post, Andrew Young again pointed out that there would be no solution to the Middle East issue without a settlement to the question of Palestine. He said: "If peace in the Middle East calls for Israel's survival and security, it also calls for respect for Palestinian people's rights and aspirations so that the Palestinians can use their own rights and realize their aspirations." "In the eyes of black Americans, those who are subjected to oppression are no longer Jews but the Palestinians," he added. He pointed out: "Only the Palestinian people can determine what makes the essence of Palestine."

U.S. President Carter's younger brother Billy Carter said that despite the opposition of the Jewish American groups he would continue supporting the Palestinian cause. "I believe in the righteousness of the Palestinian cause and I am getting more and more support from the American people," he said. John Connally, running for the Republican presidential nomination, recently proposed a comprehensive plan, including the recognition of the status of Palestine as a state and the total withdrawal of Israel from the occupied land. An American research group sponsored by (Goodpaster) and (Bland Seckruffter) recently suggested that the U.S. Government make formal contacts with the PLO and pointed out that "the United States should readjust its obligations to Israel and that it is to the best interest of Washington to have good relations with the Arab world."

The noted American banker David Rockefeller in remarks to a correspondent of AKHBAR AL-KUWAIT said: "I firmly believe that it is impossible to settle the Middle East issue without the founding of the Palestinian state." A poll recently conducted in the United States by the American newspaper Los Angeles TIMES shows that 59 percent of the people polled are in favor of U.S.-PLO negotiations and that about 50 percent of the Jewish Americans polled endorse a U.S.-Palestinian dialog. (Lawman Goodman), a noted Jewish leader, said: "Although in the past American public opinion has been favoring Israel, it is getting closer to the Arab view now." "Israel's refusal to let Palestine establish itself as a state is wrong," he added.

BEIJING RADIO COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE ON USSR-PDRY TREATY

Commentator's Article

OW070839 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW

[Article by station commentator (Kim Tong): "Another Soviet Action for its Scramble in the Middle East"]

[Text] On 25 October, the Soviet Union and South Yemen concluded a 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation. Although it put up the signboard of so-called friendship and cooperation, the treaty is actually of a military nature. It clearly stipulates that the two sides will continue to develop cooperation in the military field in accordance with the treaty. The treaty also mentions a collective Asian security system. This is an important measure taken by the Soviet Union to further intensify its military domination of South Yemen, step up the scramble for the Middle East and fulfill its world strategy.

South Yemen, which is located at the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula, holds a very important strategic position because it is situated between the eastern part of Africa and the gulf oilfields across the Mandab Strait.

Pursuing its strategic interests, the Soviet Union has invested vast sums of money in South Yemen in recent years. It has also dispatched 900 military advisers and some 1,000 Cuban mercenaries, shipped a large quantity of weapons and established naval and air force bases there. As the Middle East situation has intensified, the Soviet Union has further stepped up its military expansionist activities there. People have not forgotten that the Soviet aircraft carrier Minsk carried out operations in South Yemeni waters and a Soviet nuclear missile submarine called at the port of Aden. The Soviet Union has said that it will take charge of the reconstruction of the Aden port and added that when the new port is completed, 100,000-ton-class ships will be able to anchor there.

On 16 September, Soviet Council of Ministers Chairman Kosygin visited South Yemen. The Soviet press and publications advertised that his visit was of very great significance. At that time, world opinion directed attention to determining what conspiracy the Soviet Union would hatch there. A little more than a month later, the Soviet Union at last concluded a treaty of a military nature. This clearly shows that the Soviet Union by drawing South Yemen into its sphere of influence intends to more vigorously push ahead with its scramble for the Middle East region, which produces a large quantity of oil and is strategically important.

In the past year the Soviet Union has concluded treaties with Vietnam, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and other countries; treaties similar to the one it just concluded with South Yemen and this time under the signboard of so-called friendship and cooperation. The Soviet Union has, without any hesitation, imposed control, espionage and aggressive and expansionist activities on these countries by using these treaties, thereby causing upheavals and tension in these areas. The peoples of these countries have suffered from the treaties and other neighboring countries and areas are also experiencing an uneasiness because of the treaties. Therefore, the treaties are posing a grave threat to world peace.

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The so-called collective Asian security system, which the peoples of many countries in Asia saw through as a Soviet trap long ago, is no more than a camouflage to conceal the Soviet Union's aggressive and expansionist activities. Many Asian countries have sharply laid bare the essence of the Collective Asian Security System and clearly expressed their rejection of it.

The Soviet Union's use of its hackneyed methods to penetrate deeper into the Middle East can only arouse heightened vigilance from the people in Asia and the world.

International Reaction

OW070530 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1716 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 6 November--Public opinion in Arab countries and some other countries has expressed uneasiness over the "treaty of friendship and cooperation" for "further cooperation in military affairs" recently signed in Moscow between the Soviet Union and the PDRY. Egypt's AL-AKHBAR pointed out in its 4 November editorial: "Very obviously, the Soviet plan is to carry out infiltration in the heartland of the Arabian Peninsula!" They want to set up a battle line from South Yemen to North Yemen, which will come under their sphere of influence, so as to encircle, control and dominate the oilfields in the Arabian Peninsula and threaten the oil interests of the United States and other Western countries.

Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL'-AMM says in its 26 October commentary: "The treaty will bring disastrous consequences to the entire region." The commentary adds: "The American and the Soviet people will never show concern for the loss we suffered; on the contrary, they will continue to intensify their conflicts in Arab and surrounding areas."

Kuwait's AS-SIYASAH stated in a 27 October report that "as of early October, the number of Soviet and Cuban military personnel in South Yemen reached 9,000. It is estimated that with the signing of this treaty, the number of Soviet military personnel will increase to 15,000 before the end of this year. The report also noted: "The enhancement of Soviet military strength in Aden will lead to a regional arms race that will further aggravate the confrontation of big powers."

An article carried by MIDDLE EAST REPORT published in Lebanon said: The Moscow-Aden treaty guarantees Moscow most-favored-nation treatment in that Arab country that guards the southern gate to the Arabian Peninsula. Consequently, this treaty would naturally create anxiety among other Arab countries in the gulf. A 28 October DPA dispatch from Beirut pointed out: "The important background for the signing of this treaty is oil." The dispatch said: "The signing of this treaty with Yemen will increase the possibility for the Soviet Union to send military personnel and military equipment to the Arabian Peninsula. Thus, the presence of Soviet military strength there would be helpful to the Soviet Union should the West at any time take action to protect its oil supply line to the west."

XINHUA ON IRANIAN STUDENT OCCUPATION OF EMBASSIES

OW052144 Beijing XINHUA in English 2103 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA)--A number of Iranian students yesterday occupied the British Embassy in Tehran and evacuated it shortly before midnight following occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on November 4, according to Western news agency reports. Students also occupied two American consulates in Shiraz and Tabriz which had been closed after the Iranian revolution led by religious leader R. Khomeyni.

In several hours before the students' occupation of the British Embassy, the Iranian National Radio broadcast a speech made by Khomeyni, condemning Britain for harbouring Bakhtiar, the last Iranian prime minister, when the shah stepped down. Earlier, the British Embassy denied in a statement that Bakhtiar was in Britain.

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According to a report from Washington, when Hodding Carter, spokesman of the U.S. State Department, was asked about his government's reaction to the Iranian students' demands, he said, "the answer is 'no'." He added that the U.S. Government's stand is: The king has been permitted to come to the United States to cure his cancer, but it is not certain how long it would take. However, he would not be allowed to stay long in this country, the spokesman stated.

In London, the Foreign Ministry spokesman also denied the charges that Britain sheltered former Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar. The source said that Bakhtiar resides in Paris.

It was reported that the students who occupied the U.S. Embassy issued an appeal demanding that no other embassies be stormed. The students called for vigilance against "foreign schemes".

In a statement, the students also denounced the Iranian Bazargan government's "counter-revolutionary plot", saying that the government officials were prepared to give in and insult Islam. They charged Bazargan of holding talks in Algiers recently with Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. assistant to the President for national security affairs. They alleged that the talks had not been permitted by Khomeyni. The Bazargan government broke the silence on this problem on November 5 by issuing a statement which claimed that Khomeyni had learned of the meeting beforehand and that Bazargan took this opportunity to lodge a protest with the United States on the King's stay in that country.

IRAN ABROGATES TREATIES WITH U.S., USSR

OW052200 Beijing XINHUA in English 2141 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, November 5 (XINHUA)--The Iranian Government today abrogated two treaties, one signed with the United States and the other with the Soviet Union, PARS NEWS AGENCY reported.

In a meeting held here today, the Iranian Cabinet, agreeing to a proposal submitted by the Iranian Foreign Ministry earlier, annulled the cooperation treaty signed with the United States on March 5, 1959. The cabinet meeting authorized the government to notify the American Government of this decision.

In another decision today the cabinet announced that chapters five and six of a friendship treaty between Iran and Soviet Union which was signed in Moscow on February 26, 1921, were no longer effective and therefore annulled.

KHOMAYNI ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF BAZARGAN CABINET

OW061847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, November 6, (XINHUA)--Iranian religious leader Khomeyni accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Bazargan and his cabinet at noon today, according to Iran radio.

On the order of Khomeyni, the revolutionary council has been placed in charge of state affairs. Khomeyni has ordered the council to hold a referendum on the constitution, elections to the presidency and the Majlis (parliament). Meanwhile, Khomeyni has ordered the government special ministerial commission, which is now engaged in the negotiations with Kurdish leaders in the Kurdish region, to continue its work and to contact with the revolutionary council.

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Bazargan submitted his cabinet's resignation in a letter to Khomeyni in Qom today. In his letter, Bazargan said: "Following repeated explanations and owing to interference, meddling, opposition and differences of opinion, the discharge of our duties and continuance of our responsibilities have for some time been impossible. In the present critical historical situation, the salvation of the country and the success of the revolution will not be possible without agreement and a united administration. I therefore submit my resignation so that you may appoint someone, with whom a harmonious relationship may be possible, to form a new government."

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER HE YING VISITS YAR, LEBANON

OW062058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Sana, November 6 (XINHUA)--'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Yemen Arab Republic, received here this morning the visiting Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister He Ying. The latter conveyed the best regards from Chairman Ye Jianying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Premier Hua Guofeng of the State Council to President Salih. Salih requested He Ying to convey his best regards to the Chinese leaders.

In the conversation, President Salih highly appreciated the support of the Chinese Government and people for the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people. He expressed the wish for further development of the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Present on the occasion were Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Yemen, Zhao Jin, Chinese ambassador to Yemen, and Zhou Jue, director of the West Asia and North Africa Affairs Section of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Meeting With YAR Ministers

OW051714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Sana, November 5 (XINHUA)--'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic (Y.A.R.), received Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister He Ying and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him today. Earlier, He Ying was received by Yemeni Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hasan Muhammad Makki. They had a friendly talk on prospects of further development of friendly cooperation between China and Yemen and issues of common interest. He Ying arrived here yesterday for a friendship visit.

Lebanon Visit Ends

OW050334 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0715 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beirut, 1 November--He Ying, Chinese vice foreign minister, concluded his visit to Lebanon and left Beirut for Cairo on 1 November. On 31 October He Ying held talks with Lebanese Foreign Minister Butrus. He Ying expressed China's support for Lebanon's just struggle to safeguard independence and territorial integrity.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

PRC UN DELEGATE SPEAKS ON SOUTH AFRICAN APARTHEID POLICY

OW072146 Beijing XINHUA in English 2134 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 7 (XINHUA)--"The Chinese Government and people have always resolutely supported the people of Azania, Namibia and Zimbabwe in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, hegemonism and for national liberation and independence," Chinese Representative Tian Jin declared in his statement today at the U.N. General Assembly. The general assembly began its debate on the apartheid policy of South Africa yesterday.

Strongly condemning the South African racist regime for its crimes of practising apartheid and suppressing the Azanian people, the Chinese representative pointed out, "to tighten its rule over the Azanian people, the South African white racists, relying on bayonets and prison, have concocted hundreds of racial discrimination laws and decrees, depriving the more than eighteen million and six hundred thousand black people, who constitute over 70 percent of the total population of South Africa, of practically all their rights and freedoms."

"The South African authorities not only occupy Namibia illegally, but collaborate with the racists of southern Rhodesia in suppressing the Zimbabwe people's liberation movement and making ceaseless incursions against the neighbouring African states," he continued. He also condemned the bantustanization policy of the South African racist regime.

"These fascist atrocities of the South African racists have further roused the militant spirit of the people of Azania and southern Africa to fight against apartheid and for national liberation," he observed.

He noted, "this struggle of southern Africa is an important component part of the struggle of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism." He expressed firm support for the righteous demand of the African states and people for comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa and a strict arms embargo against it.

OMANI OFFICIAL WARNS OF SOVIET THREAT IN ARABIAN GULF

OW071932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, November 7 (XINHUA)--To dominate the Arab Gulf area "has been a dream of the Russians" and the Soviet Union "is attempting to realize this dream by various means", Oman Deputy Minister of Defence Salim 'Abdallah al-Ghazali said in an interview with the Egyptian weekly AKHIR SA'AH.

In the interview published here today, Al-Ghazali said, "to presume that there are no dangers threatening the area is irresponsible and illogical, for the whole area is facing a real danger that has to be met before it is too late."

He pointed out that the dangers threatening the area "include the presence of foreign troops and a Russian supply base in the island of Socotra (South Yemen), the presence of Russian fleets in the Indian Ocean and the presence of their submarines in the Arabian Sea and the entrance to the Hormuz Strait." He said, "what happens today is very serious and cannot be kept silent to, because Arabism of the area and the belief of its people are threatened."

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR READJUSTING CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

OWO61153 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW

[RENMIN RIBAO 5 November editorial: "Advance in a Down-to-Earth Manner--the Work of Readjusting Capital Construction Must Be Carried Out Without Fail"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 November--In implementing the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, leaders must focus on readjustment. The key to readjustment is to scale down capital construction. Since initial readjustment on the capital construction front last April, achievements have been made in suspending some construction projects already in progress, but the requirements of the party Central Committee and State Council are far from being met. Only by scaling down capital construction without fail can we carry out in a planned manner a number of major projects, which will advance the national economy of all fronts and solidly accomplish the modernization program.

It is imperative to readjust investments in and to scale down capital construction. There should be no deficit in our investment on capital construction. Annual investment should be determined on the basis of balanced state revenue and expenditure. If we spend beyond the limit on capital construction, there will be a deficit and a shortage of materials and equipment. What can be done should there be a deficit in investment? Can we make up the deficit with paper money? No, we can never embark on this road. Otherwise, it implies that we can allow deficits in capital construction investment year after year because we can make it up with paper money. The consequence is not hard to predict. The only correct method for solving this problem is to scale down capital construction decisively and in good time. Only by doing so can we carry out capital construction in a down-to-earth manner. Discussion about scaling down capital construction without having such an understanding and determination is merely empty talk.

At present, the scale of capital construction is too large and should be scaled down. Nobody objects to this. However, different understandings and standards exist with regard to the question of "large." Some people hold that most of the over 1,000 large and medium-sized projects under construction are related to the national economy and the people's livelihood and should not be regarded as "too many." Therefore, the scale of capital construction is not "too large." Some believe that the level of our country's industrial and agricultural production is low and that only by building more enterprises equipped with advanced technology can we swiftly advance production. Some hold that the construction of some projects is for promoting production of goods in short supply and ask how we can say the scale of capital construction is too large. Indeed, we need and desire more capital construction and on a larger scale. However, the need and desire are one thing, and the availability of state financial and material resources is another. Our country is still poor, and the production level still low. With limited financial and material resources, it is impossible to engage in many capital construction projects on a large scale. Experience in the past 30 years proves that the amount of investment and the scale of capital construction should be suited to the availability of state financial and material resources.

During the first 5-year plan period and the period when the policy of "readjustment, consolidating, filling out and raising standards" was being implemented, our investment and scale of capital construction were suited or basically suited to the possibility of the country's financial and material resources, our investment produced good results and construction made rapid progress.

During the second 5-year plan period and the period of sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the investment and scale of capital construction were not suited or not quite suited to our national capabilities, but were beyond our national capabilities, and capital construction produced poor results and made slow progress. Therefore, the scale of capital construction cannot be based only on objective needs and subjective desire, but must be determined according to our country's actual capabilities. Practice is the only criterion of truth. If the scale of capital construction is not suited to the conditions available to fulfill it, and if the accumulation rate is too high and the country spends too much money on capital construction, agriculture and light industry inevitably will be neglected or weakened, adversely affecting the improvement of the people's material and cultural living standards and dampening the masses' enthusiasm. When the scale of capital construction is blindly extended on the basis of subjective will alone--ignoring the available objective conditions and with gaps in needed financial and material resources--more and more projects will be started and there will be an increasing number of half-finished projects. If this kind of capital construction is not considered too large in scale and spread over too many projects, what is? Firm action comes from correct thinking. Only by seriously solving the problem of understanding when the scale of capital construction is "too large" and by achieving unity in our thinking can we work with one heart and one mind, march in step and do a good job in readjusting capital construction.

To firmly readjust capital construction, we must insist on seeking truth from facts and proceed from the actual conditions in doing everything. Projects under construction must be checked and studied one by one. Projects that should be pushed forward must be pushed forward, and projects that should be curtailed must be curtailed. We must not take a wait-and-see attitude, drag our feet or resort to dishonest practices. We must not "request a crew cut," demand uniformity, call for "a 30 percent curtailment by all" or reduce only investment but not the number of projects. In these ways, not only would we fail to curtail capital construction, but we would accomplish nothing at all. Projects that have been determined to be canceled and postponed through the previous period of screening must be really canceled and postponed--not just be canceled in the open but continued in secret. At the same time, we must waste no time and conduct a serious screening and examination of projects in this year's plan. We must not think that all projects included in plans are like being placed in a "red safe." Any project that is really not urgently needed or for which conditions are not available should be resolutely canceled or postponed. New projects to be started from now on must be strictly controlled. It is impermissible to screen and readjust projects on the one hand, while adding unreasonable new ones in a big way on the other. With regard to new projects, including imported items, we must seriously study their necessity and possibility, work out more than one plan, compare them repeatedly and strike an overall balance. To prevent overextending the scope of capital construction, we must also strengthen management of self-raised funds and funds raised from other channels. It is also necessary to analyze and study the local "five small industry" projects. Some of these projects are like "making bricks without straw." Others are duplicate projects, causing serious waste. They must be screened and readjusted and must not be allowed to go on unchecked. Quite a number of technical-measure items are actually of a scale and level of large and medium-sized projects, and some items are described as "technical measures" while in fact they are "capital construction projects." These also must be thoroughly examined.

To do a good job in readjusting capital construction, it is necessary to grasp the task with two hands--that is, to grasp examining with one hand and starting construction with the other. We must not pay attention to one and lose sight of the other.

Only by resolutely canceling a number of projects while working hard to complete a number of other projects can we effectively curtail capital construction.

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Examining projects under construction, curtailing capital construction and solving the problem of overextending the scope of capital construction is, in the final analysis, aimed at freeing funds and materials to insure that projects urgently needed by the state can be accelerated, completed and put into use quickly to produce the best possible return on investment. The projects completed and commissioned and the new production capacities added by them in the first 9 months of this year are quite unsatisfactory. According to statistics by the departments concerned, the total amount of investment fulfilled in January through September increased by 6.5 percent over that of the same period of last year, which was a rather good record for that period since the founding of new China, but the number of large and medium-sized projects and separate items completed and commissioned was lower than in the same period of last year. We must work together from the top to the grassroots level, go all out and lose no time in the next 2 months to strive to complete projects and put them to use, while readjusting investment orientation and examining projects under construction. We must mobilize and organize all the forces and resolutely complete the projects scheduled for completion in this year to add new production capacities and strive to do a better job this year in fulfilling capital construction plans. At the same time, we must make arrangements as early as possible for the major projects to be commissioned next year, do a good job in various preparatory work and strive to complete and put to use more projects in the next year.

GONGREN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON CONSERVING ENERGY RESOURCES

OW310334 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 31 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, October 31 (XINHUA)--Today's WORKERS' DAILY editorial calls for putting an end to waste and conserving energy resources for the sake of China's socialist modernization.

The paper reports that the State Council has decided to launch a nationwide "save-energy month" in November. A live television broadcast to mobilize the people will be screened this afternoon.

China has abundant energy resources, and has made great progress in production since liberation in 1949, the editorial says. It now ranks third among the world's coal producers, seventh in oil output and eighth in power output as against tenth, 25th and 29th respectively 30 years ago. However, the editorial notes, there has been a widening gap between supply and demand as the national economy expands. The solution to this contradiction lies in increasing production while practising conservation.

All families must learn about the importance of saving energy and how to use it rationally, the editorial says.

GONGREN RIBAO STRESSES STABILITY, UNITY, END TO LAWLESSNESS

OW050742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA)--The importance of stability and unity to the success of China's modernization programme is emphasized in today's WORKERS' DAILY editorial.

An essential point in maintaining political stability and unity, it says, is that everyone must take a correct attitude toward the relations between democracy and centralism, between freedom and discipline, and between personal ease of mind and unity of will, not emphasizing one aspect at the expense of the other. How can a country of 900 million people be modernized with centralism, discipline or unity of will? It asks.

A political situation of stability and unity has taken shape in China since the downfall of the gang of four three years ago. But, in some areas and some units, a small number of people are inciting other people to make trouble and in some cases invading government offices and beating up government functionaries, adversely affecting the modernization drive. "This matter merits serious attention," the paper says. Some of these trouble-makers used to follow the gang of four in opposing party leadership, it notes. Today they are doing the same thing under new slogans.

Workers, as masters of the country, must fight against those who flout the law or incite people to make trouble in order to undermine stability and unity, it adds. Law-breakers, especially those remnant followers of the gang of four, must be dealt with according to law. However, the editorial notes, among those taking part in creating disturbances are also victims of persecution by Lin Biao and the gang of four who have not yet been adequately attended to and people who really have problems and difficulties which could be solved.

Leadership at all levels should pay attention to the people's livelihood and try by every possible means to solve their problems that should and can be solved, it says. Victims of false charges should be rehabilitated, according to party policy as quickly as possible. Any unreasonable delay or bureaucratic attitude would help the handful of trouble-makers who often use such problems to incite people to create disturbances, it says. "At no time should we allow those who unreasonably create disturbances to get any benefit," the editorial stresses.

LI XIANNIAN, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND TRADE UNION MEETING

OW072010 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] The second enlarged meeting of the Ninth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions was recently held in Beijing. The meeting called on trade union organizations at all levels throughout the country to mobilize all staff members and workers to go all out, concentrate all their efforts and race against time in promoting the four modernizations and to work hard for winning the first battle in promoting the four modernizations, carrying out the readjusting, restructuring and other party and state tasks and fulfilling or overfulfilling the national economic plan. It called on trade union organizations to be promoters in emancipating the people's minds, promoting stability and unity and realizing the four modernizations.

During the meeting, party and state leaders, including Li Xiannian, Deng Yingchao and Hu Yaobang, received all participants of the meeting and delivered important speeches.

The meeting reviewed and summed up trade union work since the convocation of the Ninth National Trade Union Congress. Participants at the meeting unanimously held that the convocation of the Ninth National Trade Union Congress was a new starting point for the Chinese workers' movement. During the past year the work of various trade union organizations has followed the shift of the focus in the whole party's work and centered on promoting the four modernizations. Great achievements have been made in various fields.

Adhering to the fundamental Marxist principle that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth, the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee reevaluated the rectification meeting of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions in 1958 and annulled some related documents adopted at that meeting.

The rectification meeting in 1958 criticized the principal leading members of the former All-China Federation of Trade Unions, asserted that they had committed serious mistakes in practicing rightist opportunism and sectarianism and considered their "mistakes" as being of an antiparty, antipeople and antisocialism nature. That meeting also adopted a resolution to unfold the rectification campaign of "pulling out white flags" from trade union organizations throughout the country.

The second enlarged meeting of the Ninth Executive Committee held that the conclusions made at the rectification meeting of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions were wrong, slanderous and false charges and should be annulled. Those comrades who were criticized and punished should be completely exonerated and their honor should be restored.

Comrade Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, delivered a work report at the meeting on behalf of the Standing Committee of the federation. In his report he set forth the tasks of trade union organizations in the future. They are: It is necessary to further launch the movement to increase production and practice economy in an extensive, deepgoing and persistent way with special stress on high output, fine quality, greater variety, low consumption of raw materials and safety in production. It is necessary to protect the interest of the masses and to effectively solve, as far as possible, the urgent problems of staff members and workers in their living conditions. It is necessary to firmly protect the right of staff members and workers to be the masters of the country. It is necessary to actively promote the system of forming congresses of staff members and workers. It is necessary to strengthen political and ideological work and link it with production and economic work. And it is necessary to further lead the broad masses of staff members and workers on to the political line of realizing the four modernizations.

The meeting elected additional members, Standing Committee members and vice chairmen of the Ninth Executive Committee and elected and formed the Ninth Trade Union Examination Committee.

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR CALLS FOR CHECKUP OF COMMODITY PRICES

OWO70540 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 6 November--The State Council issued a circular on 5 November asking all localities to carry out a comprehensive, large-scale checkup of the commodity prices on markets.

It is pointed out in the circular that, according to reports from various localities, the conditions of markets are generally stable following the increase in the selling prices of the eight categories of nonstaple food items. In the first 20 days of November, all localities should firmly grasp this opportunity and perform a comprehensive, meticulous, large-scale checkup of the commodity prices on markets. Any arbitrary or deceptive increase in prices should be effectively corrected. Such increases include those that do not correspond to the central authorities' decision or are improper; those in which the standard of services or the quality of merchandise is lowered; those in which goods of inferior quality are sold at the prices of those of fine quality; those in which the weight or the yardage is short; and those in which goods of inferior quality are mixed with those of fine quality.

The circular asks that the checkup on market prices be on a large scale. The standing committees of the people's congresses and of the CPPCC committees of various localities should be asked to send personnel to take part; the workers', youth, women's and other mass organizations should be relied on and should assign cadres to organize investigation groups; and the masses should be comprehensively mobilized to conduct supervision and investigation.

The places whose commodity price organizations either have not yet been restored or are not well organized should promptly restore and consolidate them in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State Council. The industrial and commercial enterprises in various localities should all strengthen their price control work, conduct price checkups routinely and systematically and register the results of investigation and use them as one of the criteria for year-end comparison and evaluation.

ECONOMIC PAPER REPORTS ON FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

OW071325 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW

[Text] According to a report by CAIMAO ZHANXIAN BAO [FINANCE AND TRADE FRONT DAILY], financial departments at all levels throughout China have conscientiously implemented the guidelines laid down by the document "Several Issues on Accelerating Agricultural Development" publicized by the CCP Central Committee and have adopted effective measures to support agriculture since the beginning of this year. A total of 17.4 billion yuan have been set aside by the state to support agricultural production this year, including 7.05 billion yuan for various expenditures in communes and brigades and various agricultural operating expenses. The actual expenditure in agriculture from January to September of this year is 6.16 billion yuan, accounting for 87.4 percent of the annual state budget [for agriculture] and marking an increase of 7.6 percent as compared with the same period of last year. The increased fund allocation for agriculture has played a significant role in arousing peasants' enthusiasm for socialism and in promoting agricultural production. In order to strengthen management and make the best use of funds, the Ministry of Finance, together with the departments concerned, have worked out measures since the beginning of this year to strengthen financial management over water conservancy projects and investments in rural people's communes and elsewhere. They have helped state-run farm reclamation undertakings in enforcing a responsibility system in financial management. This has played a significant role in helping communes, brigades and farm reclamation undertakings to reduce their production costs, increase accumulation and turn losses into profits.

Recently the Ministry of Finance held a national financial work conference for farming. The conference, which was held in Beijing, discussed how to guide rural financial work to help accelerate agricultural production and realize agricultural modernization step by step. Those attending the conference held that in order to do our financial work in support of agriculture well, we must first of all energetically build base areas for the production of marketable grain and economic crops as well as pastoral, aquatic and forestry products in an effort to supply the state with more commodities. At the same time, we must further help our former revolutionary base areas, remote mountainous areas, areas inhabited by national minorities, border areas and other places where grain output remains low and the supply of grain crops insufficient, make radical changes and improve the people's living standards.

The conference noted that a large amount of funds is needed to realize agricultural modernization. The central and local authorities must, step by step, increase the ratio of support-agriculture funds in the entire budget as well as step up our support to agriculture. We must mainly rely on the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle by the 800 million peasants and solve our problems by incessantly developing production and increasing accumulation in one's own unit. The conference also pointed out: Another problem that we must tackle in rural financial work is how to make the best use of limited funds and improve financial management.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON TRUTH CRITERION DISCUSSED IN EDUCATION

HK061625 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 HK

[Article by JIAOYU YANJIU [EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH] contributing commentator: "Seriously Make Up the Missed Lesson in the Discussion of the Criterion of Truth, Conduct a Mass Discussion of Educational Questions"--originally carried in JIAOYU YANJIU No 4]

[Text] Practice is the criterion of truth. Marx theoretically solved this question long ago. The debate on the criterion of truth itself is not a theoretical question but a practical one. That is, theoretically this question is already solved but in reality it remains unsolved. According to Marxist theory, practice is the sole criterion for testing truth, but in practical life we have been employing other criteria. In the past decade and more Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were able to go on the rampage peddling idealism and metaphysics because, in the final analysis, they did away with the criterion for distinguishing between right and wrong; that is, on the question of truth they discarded the objective criterion and replaced it with subjective criteria. They substituted the quotation criterion, power criterion and so on for the practice criterion. Since overthrowing the "gang of four," we have frequently encountered resistance in our efforts to bring order out of chaos and distinguish between right and wrong because the subjective criteria still exert a certain influence. The strongest resistance has come from the two "whatevers" viewpoint: Whatever Chairman Mao said, we must resolutely follow, whether Chairman Mao's remarks conform with objective reality or not; whatever Chairman Mao decided, we must resolutely implement, whether such decisions conform with objective reality or not; and whatever Chairman Mao did not mention or decide, we must never do. According to such a viewpoint, nothing that was written or said by Chairman Mao must be altered; even the wrong characters in Chairman Mao's writings must not be corrected, not even those pointed out by Chairman Mao himself. The two "whatevers" viewpoint has fettered people's minds, seriously influenced the educational front and brought about perilous consequences. For example, the "two assessments" were obviously out of line with reality. As soon as they were dished up, many people opposed them after the overthrow of the "gang of four," the broad masses on the educational front strongly demanded their nullification. However, this problem remained unsolved for a fairly long time. The reason was that the documents of the national education conference in which the "two assessments" were presented were once personally read by Chairman Mao and such assessments were based on Chairman Mao's inference that "bourgeois intellectuals rule our schools." Here we may cite another example. It is imperative to reform the system of college admission. However, according to some people, this system must not be reformed because of certain remarks made by Chairman Mao.

Due to the trammels of the two "whatevers," we encountered great difficulties in our efforts to bring order out of chaos and distinguish between right and wrong after the downfall of the "gang of four." At first, when we tried to expose the crimes committed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," they were accused of "having done things behind Chairman Mao's back that ran counter to his teachings." Later, when we found that some problems were still very difficult to solve, we turned to the method explaining the quotations concerned in a new way. For example, with regard to the contention that the bourgeoisie existed right inside the party, we gave an explanation that conformed with the actual needs of the period, negating the concept of "the bourgeoisie inside the party." However, in cases where there was no room for any explanation, as in the case of the "two assessments," we resorted to pitting some quotations against other quotations. We used some other conclusions recorded in Chi Qun's notebook, which were drawn by Chairman Mao, to nullify the "two assessments." While the negation of the contention about the "bourgeoisie inside the party" and the overturning of the "two assessments" and some other actions accord with the wishes of the broad masses, such actions aimed at distinguishing between right and wrong were taken within the bounds of the thinking that treated quotations as a criterion. Such actions failed to tackle the source of the erroneous ideological line represented by the two "whatevers." [paragraph continues]

Is it true that we would never have overturned the "two assessments" if we had not discovered the quotations from Chairman Mao recorded in Chi Qun's notebook? Where are we going to find any more quotations to solve the many remaining problems concerning right and wrong? Moreover, although the same old method can help us distinguish between right and wrong, it can also blur the distinction between right and wrong. Is it not true that anyone in a powerful position seeking personal interests can explain the implications of certain quotations in a new way or present some other quotations said to be recorded in someone else's notebooks and successfully change the current verdict to achieve his aim of resurrecting the assertion about "the bourgeoisie inside the party" and the "two assessments"? Such possibilities make it very important for people to think about the absolute need to provide a fundamental answer to the following question: What is the criterion for distinguishing all the rights and wrongs? In the treasure house of Marxism, we find a ready answer to this and an effective weapon, that is, the principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. The developments since the smashing of the "gang of four" have naturally led to an enthusiastic response to the call of conducting the discussion on the criterion of truth. The discussion has in turn exercised a profound effect on the general situation in our country. In essence, this has been a great polemic between the two ideological lines. Clinging to the two "whatevers" means clinging to the viewpoints of "every sentence being truth" and "forever doing over work according to the set principles" and clinging to the idealist and metaphysical ideological line. Upholding the principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth means upholding the dialectical materialist ideological line.

In the past year and more, the discussion on the criterion of truth has broken through many forbidden zones. It has enabled us to greatly emancipate our minds, follow the correct ideological line and pave the way for the implementation of the correct political line and a series of principles and policies. It has enabled us to successfully solve a large number of questions left over by history and has promoted the situation of stability and unity. Facts have proven that the affirmation of the principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth is tantamount to equipping the people with "a fundamental weapon for bringing order out of chaos" and is by no means creating the "scourge of disorder." It does not mean "chopping down the banner," but it does mean giving scope to the scientific nature of Mao Zedong Thought with the aim of truly holding high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought. This discussion has increasingly shown its great importance and far-reaching significance. Currently this discussion is developing in depth. There are two signs that mark such in-depth development. First, the discussion is being held at the basic levels and is closely linked with practical work. Many industrial enterprises, mines, people's communes and PLA companies are unfolding such discussions. Second, this discussion is giving an impetus to the four modernizations, enabling us to understand new conditions and solve new problems using practice as the criterion.

On the educational front, we have not done a good job of conducting the discussion on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth, let alone conducting it in depth. It is imperative to earnestly make up this missed lesson.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," we have clarified many issues of right and wrong but we have not yet hit at the heart of the ideological line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." As a matter of fact, the reforms in the system of college admission and the overturning of the "two assessments" have both been the result of our implementation of the principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. Why have measures adopted to bring order out of chaos been well received by the majority of people? It is because the outcries of using practice as the criterion of truth have awakened them. People are always pleased when conclusions proven to be harmful in practical life are discarded, no matter what reasons are given for such actions. However, it is not scientific to base such actions on the quotation criterion. Now it is time for us to provide Marxist explanations to the casting away of harmful conclusions by basing ourselves on the practice criterion.

It is imperative to give scientific expositions concerning the rights and wrongs we have already clarified. In this sense, our comrades on the educational front must make up the missed lesson in the criterion of truth. What is more important is the fact that there are still many issues of right and wrong to be clarified. Hence, there is more reason for making up this missed lesson.

Only when we obtain a clear understanding about the issues of right and wrong and the losses and gains on the educational front over the past 30 years will we be able to carry out educational reforms to satisfy the needs of the four modernizations.

Although great achievements were made on the educational front during the past 30 years, there are still two problems that cannot be denied. First, we have not made primary education universal or wiped out illiteracy. There are many new illiterates among our young and middle-age people. Second, everywhere there is a shortage of qualified personnel. On every front we feel that we need successors to the older generation. We feel as if several generations have been missing. There is a crisis of a lack of talented people. These two problems are typical of China's situation of education. Such a reality is closely related to the political and economic situation throughout the country. Nevertheless, these two problems inevitably pose tough questions for our educational departments: Was there something wrong with the educational theories, principles, policies and methods of the past 30 years? What was wrong? As far as education is concerned, there are many people whose thinking is ossified or semioossified. Some people think everything done in the past on the educational front has been correct because it was done according to books and documents and quotations. If everything was correct, why are the results so depressing? Others think that since the educational theories, principles and so on were incorrect during the period of interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," everything will be correct if educational theories, principles, policies and methods of the period prior to the Great Cultural Revolution are rehabilitated. "Going against the policies followed during the 17 years" and negating everything is a disgusting case of metaphysics. While opposing the practice of negating everything, some people have gone to the other extreme of affirming everything. This is proof of their failure to rid themselves of metaphysics. They treat the 17 years as an ideal model and think that the conclusions drawn in the period prior to the Cultural Revolution are classics and perfect. This is another case of the quotation criterion in a disguised form. Can a return to the period prior to the Cultural Revolution provide a way out? Is it true that the series of theories, principles and so on used during the period prior to the Cultural Revolution had nothing to do with those used during the Cultural Revolution? "Left-leaning" trends of thought have had a long history and the deluge of such trends of thought during the Cultural Revolution brought about a disaster. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were never genuine "left" opportunists; they were speculators, conspirators and careerists. They exploited our past "left" opportunist mistakes, made stormy seas stormier, added fuel to the fire and carried out sabotage. There is a good reason that the Cultural Revolution started with the educational front. There were many "left" opportunist phenomena on the educational front even before the Great Cultural Revolution. To clarify issues of right and wrong concerning educational work in the past 30 years, it is imperative to uphold the practice criterion; to uphold this criterion, it is imperative to analyze all the experiences gained through practice without being preoccupied with the gains or losses of a certain period, a certain locality or a certain school.

To use practice to test educational theories, we must first of all ask this question: How do things stand at the moment as far as educational theories are concerned? We must admit that so far there is no systematized Marxist educational theory. Some allege that this argument is totally groundless. They always try to quote certain classical Marxist writers and assert that those quotations constitute Marxist pedagogics. [paragraph continues]

Marxism is not an all-embracing science. Just as Marxism can provide guidance for concrete research in natural sciences but has not replaced and cannot replace physics, chemistry or biology, Marxism can provide only guidance for concrete research in social sciences but has not and cannot replace jurisprudence, ethics, pedagogics and so on. Marxism provides a scientific world outlook, a scientific methodology and certain general principles with regard to education. As for a pedagogic theoretical system, we still have to make explorations and summarize our experiences gained in education. In the past 30 years we have seldom conducted independent research in pedagogic theories on the basis of our practice; for the most part, we annotated books or compiled collections of instructions given by leaders or collections of policies or regulations. We formulated some judgments but they were not followed by scientific expositions. For example, it was said that the period of schooling should be shortened, but no one determined what we based this decision on or what should be the most appropriate length of schooling. Without the guidance of scientific theories, one is apt to sink into the mire of blindness. At one time it was fashionable on the educational front to put forward slogans at random and swim with the tide. There was a great deal of vacillation and many ideological relapses on the educational front, and the turmoil lasted relatively longer there.

When we say that so far there has been no systematized pedagogic theory, it is not the same as saying that there is no educational thinking. When we annotated quotations, the method adopted was in fact that of "annotating the six classics in their true historical contexts." In the process, we gave scope to some of our educational thinking. In the face of the results of our educational work over the past 30 years, we must analyze, study and test the guiding thought that has produced such results. What has caused the situation in which there are no or relatively fewer qualified personnel? The reason has been that on the educational front for a long time, there was egalitarianism in the training of personnel. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" then pushed this to an extreme and called for toppling all prominent personages. They also advocated "treating as equals" people with more knowledge and those with less knowledge and "treating as equals" people with knowledge and those without knowledge. Hence they created the attitude that trying to "become a specialist" meant "personal strife," embarking on the "road to becoming specialists without socialist consciousness" and seeking to become an "intellectual aristocrat." On the other hand, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" advocated substituting nurses for doctors, workers for technicians, qualified candidates for primary school for admission to college and so on; they claimed that these were revolutionary actions. In this situation, highly qualified people experienced misfortune. How could there be outstanding people in such a situation? In a capitalist society, the selection of outstanding persons is done through competition on the basis of the capitalist relations of production. There, promotions presuppose the elimination of other people through competition. Socialism has put an end to competition; it follows that there should be a large number of qualified personnel. Putting an end to competition does not mean practicing egalitarianism; under socialism there must also be comradely emulation. Marx and Engels predicted in "The Communist Manifesto" that in the new society which replaces the old one, "the free development of all people presupposes the free development of each single person" (Marx and Engels: Selected Works, Vol 1, p 273). Under the practical conditions in our society, we still have some difficulty in fully realizing this. However, we must exert ourselves and advance in this direction. Socialism puts an end to the antithesis between the rich and the poor, but economically, people enjoy different degrees of affluence. Accordingly, it must be admitted that there are varying degrees of development as far as the abilities of different people are concerned. We must first of all guarantee the free development of the talents of everyone in the entire society. In our society, the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" has been distorted. With regard to "from each according to his work," there is egalitarianism; with regard to "from each according to his ability," there is also egalitarianism. [paragraph continues]

On the question of training personnel, past practices did not encourage each single individual with a varying degree of ability to develop his ability freely; instead, it was always demanded that people progress at the same rate. This kind of educational thinking cannot bring up outstanding persons. With regard to educational thinking, we must use the results of practice in the past 30 years, put our work to the test and study the many questions worthy of our attention. A large-scale discussion on questions concerning education must be conducted just as was done with those concerning agriculture.

In the past 30 years, many good things have been done and good experiences have been gained on the educational front. However, these things and experiences must continue to undergo the test by practice under the new historical conditions even though they may have once been proved to be good and correct in the past historical circumstances. They have to be revised, supplemented and developed. Social practice is always developing; people's understanding must likewise develop. If we do not want our past correct understanding to continue to be put to the test of practice, it means we have become complacent and conservative. In the history of scientific development, there have been many cases in which a certain major discovery proves to have revealed only one of the aspects of the essence of things or one of the aspects of some objective law. Such discoveries very often have to be tested again and again in practice and explored in practice before they can become part of man's comprehensive understanding of the subjects in question. For example, certain experimental conditions proved the wave theory of light, while some other experimental conditions proved the particle theory of light. Further experiments revealed that light originates from the unity of the particle property and the wave property. The understanding of the laws governing education undergoes a similar process. For example, if experiences are gained in the method of teaching people individually to read and write, we cannot say that no further attempts should be made to gain experiences in teaching people collectively to read and write. After such collective teaching experiences are gained, we cannot say that we have done enough and that there is no need for further experiments. Most probably the perfect experience in this respect will be obtained through the experiment of combining both methods.

We are not saying that it is only today that we are able to clarify issues of right and wrong that emerged on the educational front during the past 30 years. We clarified some of these issues by using practice as the criterion. Some of the measures adopted have been proved to be wrong in practice. One example is the slogan put forward in 1958 which advocated "assigning fighting tasks to give an impetus to teaching." Later Lin Biao and the "gang of four" picked up this slogan again and played it up until its effects reached monstrous proportions. Some people completely forgot the lessons we learned in 1958 and followed suit. This shows that the authority of practice has not been established on the educational front. This will easily be exploited by swindlers and result in our being duped. In making up the missed lesson in practice being the sole criterion for testing truth, we must not only clarify concrete issues of right and wrong, but also, and more importantly, educate people, enable them to believe in the practice criterion and encourage them to fight for truth and to become daring in resisting and combating erroneous tendencies.

Everyone on the educational front, be he a leading cadre or a member of the masses, must exert himself and make up the missed lesson. Leading organizations and leading cadres in particular must do a good job in this respect. Whether leaders follow the correct ideological line has an important bearing on the general situation. Leading organizations must take the lead in holding such discussions; leading cadres must take the lead in following the correct ideological line and coming to the forefront of the movement to emancipate the mind. The implementation in our practical life of the principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth is an effective recipe for curing leaders of bureaucratism and also a weapon for the masses to resist bureaucratism. Through this discussion, our comrades on the educational front, cadres and masses alike, must develop the spirit of going deep into the reality of life and seeking truth and truly implement the basic Marxist principle of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in doing everything and integrating theory with practice.

Due to the severe sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and to the fact that the educational front is still seriously fettered by the two "whatevers," there is currently an urgent need to make up the missed lesson in truth criterion on the educational front and establish the authority of practice. Our comrades on this front must emancipate their minds and be determined to institute reforms. Since the modernization of industry, agriculture, defense, science and technology can only be brought about by modernized people, the job of bringing up trained personnel must first of all be brought into the orbit of modernization.

GUANGMING RIBAO DENOUNCES POLITICAL UPSTART

HK011424 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 79 p 4 HK

[Article by Li Zhun [2621 0402]: "Such 'Conditions and Situations' Must Be Uprooted-- Thoughts on Reading 'Between Man and Devil'"]

[Text] Wang Shouxin, a good-for-nothing and an illiterate, mean woman of the old society, suddenly became manager of a county fuel company and vice chairman of a county commercial revolutionary committee 20 years after the founding of new China. She was also known as a capable and popular "present-day heroine"! Even shortly before her features were completely exposed, "three provincial department heads escorted her to the Harbin airport. Three units received her in Guangzhou. In Shanghai, some people were specially assigned to accompany her to a first-class hotel.... Is this a new tale from the "Arabian Nights"? No, it is a true story from real life, which was vividly retold in the recently published feature story "Between Man and Devil" ("PEOPLE'S LITERATURE," ninth issue). Almost all readers throughout the country, whether they are in the city or the countryside, who experienced the Cultural Revolution can give this testimony: This story is so breath-taking and so true and believable!

How should we approach this breath-taking and unmistakable phenomenon? This reminds me of a passage from the author's preface to the second edition of Marx' "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte." Bonaparte (that is, Napoleon III) was originally a ruffian in Paris. Yet he succeeded in launching a coup in France and the imperial mantle fell on his shoulders. This could not but be called a "miracle" in European society of the mid-19th century. People at that time commented on and described this "miracle" in many ways. Their views were represented by three books. One was Victor Hugo's "Napoleon the Little." It only confined itself to bitter and witty invective against Bonaparte, but described the event as a bolt from the blue. Another was Proudhon's "Coup d'Etat." Proudhon sought to represent the coup as the result of historical development, but his historical construction of the coup became a historical apologia for Bonaparte. Marx' "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" took an opposite view. He said: "I demonstrate how the class struggle in France created the conditions and situation that made it possible for a grotesque mediocrity to play a hero's part" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 599). Without doubt, Marx adopted the method of historical materialism, which was the only correct method. Of course, neither Wang Shouxin and Napoleon III, nor China of the 1960's and 1970's and France of the mid-19th century, can be mentioned in the same breath. However, the method which Marx adopted in analyzing the Bonaparte coup is entirely applicable in analyzing the story of Wang Shouxin today. Comrade Liu Binyan's "Between Man and Devil" gave a profound description; he did not simply describe Wang Shouxin as a clown who suddenly caught the limelight. Instead, through the vivid description of a case of graft in which Wang Shouxin was involved, he disclosed in a vivid and true way the "conditions and situation" in which Wang Shouxin and people like her could play the role of a "present-day hero" in "class struggle," that is, the Cultural Revolution.

Wang Shouxin rose to power and position during the Cultural Revolution. She was previously a cashier of the Bin County Coal Mining and Construction Company. She was well versed in profiteering in the old society. But now there was no room for her to show her "talent." The only thing she could do was to "tell tales." "The waves of the Cultural Revolution awakened desire in her heart. Her political enthusiasm which had been dormant in her for many years burst forth all of a sudden!" Why? The situation of struggle after the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966 created an excellent opportunity for some undesirable elements to realize their wild ambitions and provided an ideal arena for Wang Shouxin and people like her to demonstrate their skills. Comrade Ye Jianying pointed out in his "Speech at the meeting in Celebration of the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC": "The Cultural Revolution was launched with the aim of preventing and combating revisionism." "But the point is that, at the time when the Cultural Revolution was launched, the estimate made of the situation within the party and the country ran counter to reality, no accurate definition was given of revisionism and an erroneous policy and method of struggle were adopted, deviating from the principle of democratic centralism. Driven by counterrevolutionary motives, Lin Biao, the 'gang of four' and other conspirators and careerists exploited these errors, pushed things to the extreme and formulated and pursued an ultraleftist line...plunging our country once again into the division and chaos abhorred by the people, into blood-baths and terror." This really happened in Bin County. Please Look. Since Tian Fengshan, the county party committee secretary who adhered to principle and was called "Tian, the just judge" by the people of Bin County, was a "capitalist roader," those who toppled leading cadres like Tian Fengshan would be "genuine rebels." Since those who observed revolutionary discipline were "lambs," those who disrupted revolutionary order and engaged in beating, smashing and grabbing would be "heroes." Since developing production, keeping oneself free from corruption and abiding by the law meant "revisionism," using "class struggle" to batter and smash everything else would mean "Marxism." In a word, when that ultraleftist line prevailed, good and bad, beauty and ugliness, glory and shame and civilization and brutality were mixed up and various kinds of filthy things in the minds of undesirable elements were brought to the battlefield dressed in gorgeous armor. "Between Man and Devil" gave a convincing account: Wen Feng, commander in chief of the "Defense Alliance Headquarters," made rapid advances in his career because he had cried out "closely follow Commissar Yang." Even the woman secretary and the chauffeur were intensely vying with each other in taking a key to Commissar Yang. Then why should Wang Shouxin not display her artifice which she had acquired while communicating with the Japanese and the puppet police officers years ago? Wang Shouxin's mounting the stage to play the part of a "present-day heroine" was an inevitable outcome, befitting the tide of fashion. What Commissar Yang, the "absolute authority" of Bin County, said when he reprimanded those who disagreed with admitting Wang Shouxin into the party explained the question very clearly: "She needs further training? What further training do you suggest for her? The Cultural Revolution is the best examination for anyone. In my opinion, she is the only one in Bin County who is qualified for party membership!" Yes, Commissar Yang was very correct. According to the reversed standard, Wang Shouxin was the one who was most eligible for party membership and best qualified for the title of a "hero." Tian Fengshan stepped down and Commissar Yang rose; Zhang Xhixin was expelled from the party and Wang Shouxin was admitted into the party. This was the characteristic of the history of that period as well as the typical environment in which typical characters like Wang Shouxin were brought up. This story of how Wang Shouxin rose to power and position was the history of the suffering of the Chinese people. By giving a true account of how Wang Shouxin rose to power and position, the author has revealed to us a society in which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" confused man and devil as well as the history of a decade when black and white were reversed. This was the special meaning of this feature story.

It should be noted that Wang Shouxin took bribes by very simple, overt tactics. Why was it possible that her graft had not been discovered over a long period of time? This is really a thought-provoking question.

"Between Man and Devil" gives an excellent answer. Its author sharply pointed out: "Just suppose that the safe in which Wang Shouxin kept more than 500,000 yuan in cash did not exist. Then her personality and her activity would not be so sensational and terrible after her graft was exposed." The reason was that her activity dovetailed with social practice at that time. Yes, to cover up her graft, she often feted other people and gave them presents. But which organization did not hold feasts and give away presents? Yes, the business department under her charge frequently held banquets. But were not receptions given and feasts held under all kinds of pretexts elsewhere? Moreover, what was the difference between such "receptions" and the "food sampling" and "trial use of goods" practiced elsewhere? Yes, Wang Shouxin liked to establish improper connections with other units. But could things be done quickly where there were not such connections? One who knew how to "go through the back door" and to accomplish one's tasks through various "channels" was regarded as "competent" and "capable." One who did not go through the back door but only worked according to rules and regulations was regarded as "incompetent" and "a bookworm." Were these ideas not prevalent at that time? Everywhere the ultraleftist line reached, the demarcation lines between public and private interests, between gifts and bribes and between legal and illegal were completely confused and blurred and the general mood of society was ruined. Please look. Did not Zhang Xiangling, secretary of the Bin County party committee, want to work according to the party's principle and straighten things out? "But he soon discovered that he could hardly move an inch in the compound of the party committee headquarters." Yet this general mood of society was a natural protective color for Wang Shouxin's graft, making her feel free to do anything she wished. Since that "Factory Manager Yang" and "Section Chief Du" could use large quantities of building materials belonging to the state to put up houses for their own use, why was Wang Shouxin not allowed to appropriate for her own purse the sum of money set aside for coal transportation and other expenses? What was the essential difference between these two cases? Wang Shouxin misappropriated 500,000 yuan in cash. This was a big sum. But it was insignificant when compared with the amounts of money which some "big shots" took from the state for building luxury houses for themselves. This feature story said: "Moreover, some houses were built by way of graft. Yet today no one looks into the matter, and their occupants are still enjoying themselves there." This was the reason Wang Shouxin still could take bribes some 2 years after the "gang of four" had been smashed.

Here it is quite natural to talk about Wang Shouxin's relations with the leading cadres at various levels. This posed a special question regarding the "conditions and situation" which made Wang Shouxin a "present-day heroine." We should see that among the leading cadres inside and outside Bin County, only a few were like Commissar Yang who had boundless confidence in Wang Shouxin and removed all obstacles on her road of advance; and only a few were like Wei Gao, the county party committee secretary, and Guo Yucai, assistant manager of the provincial fuel company, who wallowed in the mire with her; and that there also were only a few people like Zhang Xiangling, who persistently adhered to principle, and the chairman of the county disciplinary committee, who was completely free from corruption. Many of the cadres did not go along with her in her misdeeds and yet received presents from her and exchanged powers with her. Please look. When Wang Shouxin's case of corruption was exposed, 9 of the 11 members of the Standing Committee of the Bin County CCP Committee were found to have received presents from her and more than 100 leading cadres of the county, prefectural and provincial committee had exchanged powers with her. This was a bitter fact which must be squarely faced. This was the crux. The general mood of society was determined by the general mood of the party and the style of the leading cadres. The reason was very simple: When a leading cadre liked to take bribes, how could he criticize his subordinates for feting him and giving him presents? When a leading cadre liked "food sampling," "trial wearing of clothes" and "going to feasts," how could he forbid others to drink and eat extravagantly and occupy public property? When a leading cadre tried to build a cosy nest for his children by exercising his functions and powers and using various "channels," how could he oppose others who made arrangements for their children by going through the back door? [paragraph continues]

The daughter of a horse dealer, Wang Shouxin knew this very well. "The only thing she feared was that the communists did not love money as she did. The higher a cadre ranked, the more gifts and money he would accept and the happier she would be." "Between Man and Devil" gave a detailed account; the unhealthy tendencies of some leading cadres became an umbrella protecting illegal activities, and some leading cadres who indulged themselves in unhealthy tendencies became, wittingly or unwittingly, the back-stage bosses of Wang Shouxin, a "present-day heroine." Wang Shouxin was so calm and fearless when criticized by the masses because she had strong backing. In any place where the leading cadres indulged in unhealthy tendencies, evil practices would prevail and graft and embezzlement and other illegal activities would become rampant. This was obvious to all. This also posed a question deserving our close attention.

Without doubt, the majority of our leading cadres at all levels are good. They are a precious treasure of the revolution. Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four" completely distorted the facts and harbored ulterior motives when they said that all veteran cadres had turned "from democrats into capitalist roaders." As everybody knows, Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their cohorts superficially called for "restricting bourgeois rights" but actually indulged themselves in extravagance and vigorously sought feudal privileges. As mentioned above, unhealthy tendencies spread unchecked when the ultraleftist line advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was rampant. But does this mean that the work style adopted by the leading cadres before the cultural revolution was flawless? No. "Between Man and Devil" gave a clear explanation of this point. A passage at its beginning gives much food for thought: During the decade after the agrarian reform, the masses frequently visited the compound of the Bin County committee headquarters as if they were "visiting their relatives." Later the walls of this compound seemed to grow higher and the masses left "an air of mystery" within the walls. By the early 1970's, people "felt depressed" when they passed by the compound and smelt the whiff of meat and oil from the country committee's messhall kitchen. Why was it that, not long after entering the country committee compound, some cadres who had led the masses to carry out the agrarian reform and shared weal and woe with them divorced themselves from the masses and were called "the officials" by the masses? Of course, the reasons were many. In my opinion, an important one was that the traditional feudal ideas and the force of small producers' habits were doing evil. As we all know, historically, some leaders of peasant uprisings led their men in a charge and went through thick and thin together with them when the uprising succeeded and a new government was set up. The conditions today, of course, are completely different from those of the past. However, the traditional feudal ideas of the past several thousand years and the political influence of small peasants still exist. Can people not see from the changes in the Bin County committee compound the dim footprints of the leaders of the peasant uprisings of the past? This was exactly the reason that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" could quickly succeed in pushing the ultraleftist line and seeking privileges and that Wang Shouxin could find backing and a protective umbrella for some time after the smashing of the "gang of four."

Of course, the smashing of the "gang of four" has created a political precondition for doing away with all pests. This was a great historic victory. It was under such historical conditions that Wang Shouxin's case of corruption was cracked to the people's satisfaction. However, we should also see that the "conditions and situation" in which Wang Shouxin could turn into a "present-day heroine" have not yet been completely changed. Until these "conditions and situation" are changed, modernization cannot develop and even cannot move an inch. For this reason, we must hail the victories we have won. We must also continue to fight bravely to win still greater victories. An important task facing us today is, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and with the line set forth by the 3d plenary session of the 11th National Party Congress as our guide, to firmly and penetratingly criticize the ultraleftist line in the light of actual conditions, change as quickly as possible the social conditions under which people like Wang Shouxin can exist, make advances and clear the road to modernization.

I. 8 Nov 79

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RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON YANAN SPIRIT, MODERNIZATION

OW240722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 24 Oct 79 OW

["PEOPLE'S DAILY Article Extols Yanan Spirit"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)--A unique competition was held in a courtyard before a row of stone cave houses about 40 years ago in which Zhou Enlai and Ren Bishi, another Communist Party Central Committee leader, took part. A few dozen people, personnel working at party headquarters, sat on low stools, their right hands turning the handles of rickety spinning frames and their left hands led in the cotton. The yarn spun by Zhou Enlai and Ren Bishi was rated first class.

On a plot at the foot of a hill facing the cave in which Mao Zedong lived, tomatoes, hot peppers and other vegetables were growing well. Chairman Mao tilled the land, applied the manure and watered the plants. Commander-in-chief Zhu De and others, too, worked their own vegetable plots.

This was at a time in the early nineteen forties when the main force of the Japanese aggressive troops was directed against the resistance bases. They were trying to destroy the very conditions for existence of the revolutionary troops by killing, burning and pillaging. The Kuomintang reactionaries had 800,000 troops surrounding the bases for an economic blockade. They boasted that they would not let a single ounce of salt nor a single inch of cloth cross into the base areas to starve the revolutionary forces to death.

This is recounted in an article on the Yanan spirit of hard struggle and frugality written by Li Zhendong and Liu Gouyuan of the Shaanxi Provincial Academy of Social Sciences. Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY carries their story. This spirit won the Chinese revolution, the authors say, and it will play a vital role in bringing the new Long March toward the four modernisations to victory.

Severe shortage of food and clothing prompted the government headquarters, army units and schools in Yanan to launch a production campaign in the early forties. By 1942 they were able to meet part or even half of their needs for food and vegetables. This lightened the economic burden on the local people. The grains tax collected from the peasants in the base dropped from 10,000 tons in 1941 to 6,000 tons in 1945.

Veteran revolutionaries shared good and bad with the masses, like fish to water. They lived as ordinary people.

The Chinese leaders set an example in practising frugality that inspired others in overcoming the difficulties. Comrade Mao Zedong wore patched clothes and never went over his three-yuan monthly food budget.

Victorious on the northwest China battlefield in December 1947, many comrades were so happy that they proposed having a birthday celebration for Comrade Mao Zedong. He refused.

A few months before liberation, Comrade Mao Zedong and the party Central Committee laid down the principle that for party leaders there should be no birthday celebrations, no gifts, no toasts, no applause, no naming of places after party leaders, no comparing of Chinese leaders with Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

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When the students at the political and military academy at Yanan were leaving for eastern Gansu Province to open up wasteland, Comrade He Long told them that they as revolutionaries should face hardships and even death without fear. "We intend to reclaim land, fight battles, study and become Red experts and we will," he said.

This spirit was instilled in thousands of young people who later became fine party cadres and the backbone of the people's strength during the war against Japanese aggression and the war of liberation.

GUANGMING RIBAO REPORT ON RELATION OF LITERATURE, ART, POLITICS

HK061233 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 HK

[GUANGMING RIBAO report: "Adequately Discuss the Relations Between Literature and Art and Politics--The Literary Group of the Academic Symposium in Celebration of the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC Organized by Social Science Circles in the Beijing Area Holds Meeting"]

[Text] From 6-15 October, the literature group of the academic symposium in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC organized by the social science circles in the Beijing area held relatively full discussions which mainly centered on the relations between literature and art on the one hand and politics on the other.

Some comrades maintained that the development of our literature and art in the past 30 years traversed a tortuous course. After an initial period of prosperity, there was a decline, but it is now thriving again. Some comrades took exception to the slogan "literature and art must serve politics." They said that this slogan is unscientific and that its implications, coupled with the methods of oversimplification and vulgarization used by some while trying to interpret such a slogan, often led to the neglect of the laws governing literature and art and to instances of formularization and generalization in literary and artistic creation. These comrades went on to say that this has been the cause of many problems in the field of literature and art. They further observed that this slogan should be correctly changed to another slogan: "Literature and art must serve the people," because literary and artistic works of excellence in any era always reflect the life, thoughts, feelings, will and wishes of the people. In the opinion of these comrades, this is even more the case with revolutionary literature and art.

Some comrades noted that literature and art must not be equated with politics. In the past, equating literature and art with politics resulted in a situation in which, organizationally, vast areas were put under the unified leadership of an organization. In that system, the organization which governed the lower levels of another organization interfered in its affairs and all organizations were governed by another at a higher level. This was the case with our organizations all the way from the provincial level down to the prefectural level. As a result, various subjects were classified according to a certain order, individuals were classified according to their family backgrounds and forbidden zones were set up to limit subject matter. This situation brought about generalizations in literary and artistic works, and these works were turned into political works. When the "gang of four" held sway, ludicrous and weird situations occurred, such as the so-called "three-way combination" for literary or artistic creation in which "the leadership set the ideological tone, the masses contributed to the plot and the writer gave range to his technique." Speakers at the symposium stated that since literary creation deals with social life, relative independence and freedom must be allowed. [paragraph continues]

They suggested that the party improve its methods of leadership and provide guidance for literary and artistic creation by observing the special laws governing such creations. Some comrades said that since we are now stressing the importance of giving enterprises greater decisionmaking authority in the area of production, it is even more necessary to guarantee full decisionmaking authority for literary and artistic creation, since it deals with spiritual production.

Some comrades said that in the past we adopted a metaphysical approach to politics and life. This approach manifested itself in the following ways: As long as one is a Marxist, he never cherishes old ideas; everything is good in a socialist society, since it is an ideal society; heroic personages are immune from any mistake and shortcomings; since writers are encouraged to describe heroic personages, any description of the middle characters is prohibited and so forth. Such a metaphysical approach to politics and reality is bound to narrow the theme of literary and artistic creation, dull the forms and stereotype the characters and subject. Our comrades pointed out in their speeches that a socialist society is a historical stage in which the old world is being transformed into a new communist society and such a stage is imbued with various contradictions between the old and the new. The task of literature and art is to promote the victory of newly emerging things and accelerate the doom of the old. Therefore, while understanding and studying life, writers should explore the truth, distinguish between right and wrong and profoundly reflect these contradictions. It is through reflecting and solving these contradictions that literature and art influence the various aspects of the people's ideology, social ethics and moral concepts.

Some comrades said that sayings such as "literature and art should serve politics," "literature and art are subordinate to politics" and so forth should be reconsidered. Literature, art and politics should be tested by practical life. Life is imbued and permeated with politics. At present, the four modernizations are the biggest politics. Various contradictions characterized by the goal of achieving the four modernizations can be found everywhere in our bubbling life. Correctly reflecting these contradictions and struggle is in accord with the interests of the people. This is what we call politics and serving the people. By doing this, we are promoting the role of politics. Literature and art are closely connected with life. Politics has a guiding significance for life. However, in literary and artistic works, politics runs through the life and it is not placed outside or above it. Politics does influence life as well as art and literature. Literature and art also influence life and politics. We should not simply regard them as superior and subordinate. They influence each other and are interrelated.

Some comrades pointed out that literary and art workers should shatter their illusion that literature and art can be separated from politics, because such an idea is impractical. Without political democracy, there can be no artistic democracy. Looking at our history of literature and art, we realize that the flourishing period of literature and art is mostly found in the period of political enlightenment.

Some comrades held that literature and art should be subordinate to politics, because this is an objective fact. They pointed out: Literature and art reflect daily life. This gives rise to the question of whether one will favor the bourgeois life or the proletarian life. Literature and art play a role in understanding, education, aesthetics and recreation. This role cannot be separated from politics. It embodies a political trend, though in varying shades and depths. For this reason, it is entirely correct and scientific for us to say that proletarian literature and art serve proletarian politics. The way in which literature and art serve politics is determined by their characteristics. Literature and art in different forms reflect life in different depths, widths, speeds and ways. The party should exercise leadership according to the characteristics of literature and art. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. The comrades held that there are many reasons that literature and art works tend to be formularized and generalized. For example, the writers try to keep from making political errors and do not try for artistic achievements. This attitude is probably an important reason for the formularization and generalization of literary and art works. They are not caused by the correct theory that literature and art should serve politics.

The meeting also discussed some other problems. A comrade expressed his view on "interference in daily life." What is meant by "interference in daily life"? This interference conveys a sense of the chivalrous conduct of the ancient Chinese people. We literary and art workers are masters of the new society and have the right to participate in the planning of livelihood and in political affairs and to express our views on major affairs of state. When discussing the question of leadership over literature and art, one comrade proposed the method of "running a government by doing nothing that goes against nature." He held that some leading comrades knew nothing about literature and art but they had power and tended to issue blind orders and that a struggle should be waged against such leaders. He said: An important part of a leader's work is that he should create favorable conditions for the literary and art workers, encourage their enthusiasm and highly esteem the fruits of their labor. He added that a leader who is ignorant and pokes his nose into everything can only spoil the whole show.

Some comrades said: Material production and spiritual production are the two major matters over which the people of the whole country show close concern. The superiority of the socialist system should be expressed by a rich material and spiritual life. People will naturally doubt the superiority of the socialist system when they cannot enjoy a rich material and spiritual life. Practice shows that the ultraleftist line disrupts both material and spiritual production. The pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line is still playing a disruptive role. The only way to solve this problem is to perseveringly struggle against the ultraleftist line.

Some comrades held that certain concepts regarding the theory of literature and art have not yet been clarified. Comprehensive, accurate and scientific definitions are lacking for such terms as realism, romanticism, humanitarianism and theory of human nature.

Some comrades suggested that the good reputation of the slogan "literature is a study of human character" should be rehabilitated and that literary works should portray man's thoughts, feelings, character and fate and the relations between one man and another. Other comrades said: Individuality is the base of generality. Without individuality, there cannot be generality. Literary and art works portray the man. The people portrayed must have flesh and blood and personalities.

FOUR FOREIGN LITERATURE SOCIETIES ESTABLISHED IN CHINA

OW051612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA)--A society for study of Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin American literature was set up in Nanjing recently. This is one of four foreign literature societies set up in China this year. The others are for study of United States, Soviet and Japanese literature.

The new society is concentrating its study on the history of literature in Spanish-speaking countries as well as on works of contemporary Latin American writers including Garcia Marquez (Columbia), Vargas Llosa (Peru) and Jorge Luis Borges (Argentina).

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A seminar held at the founding meeting was attended by representatives of 29 organizations including the Foreign Literature Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Nanjing University.

An association for the study of United States literature was set up in Yantai, Shandong Province in September. Fourteen publishing and research organizations, including Beijing University, Shandong University and the journal WORLD LITERATURE were represented. Reports were delivered on black literature of the United States, the works of Ernest Hemingway and 20th century American drama. The meeting reviewed the work done in China in the past year which includes translations of United States literature, commentaries on different schools and publication of the first volume of the "History of Literature in the U.S." A 35 member council headed by Professor Wu Fuheng president of Shandong University was elected.

The first council meeting of the Society for the Study of Soviet Literature was held in September in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province. The meeting elected noted translators Cao Jinghua and Jiang Chunfang as honorary presidents and Ye Shuifu as president. The meeting also decided to study 19th century Russian literature and literature of the Lenin-Stalin period. Seminars will be held on humanitarianism in Soviet literature, the "thaw" literature, and on works by Gorkiy and Mayakovskiy.

A society for the study of Japanese literature headed by Lin Lin was formed in Changchun, Jilin Province in September.

These societies and associations have decided to do more study, translations and teaching in their specific fields and put out nonperiodic publications.

CONGRESS OF WRITERS, ARTISTS CONTINUES SESSION

OWO70325 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Nov 79 OW

[Text] The fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists continued to hold its plenary session on the afternoon of 3 November. The session was presided over by Ba Jin, vice president of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. Mao Dun, also vice president of the federation and chairman of the Union of Chinese Writers, made a speech entitled: "Emancipate Our Minds and Develop Democracy in Literature and Arts." Fu Zhong, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, made a speech entitled: "Penetratingly Criticize the 'Minutes of the Forum on the Work in Literature and Art in the Armed Forces', and Promote Literary and Artistic Creation." (Hang Hansheng), vice chairman of the federation, made a report on the work of the federation.

Huang Zhen, minister of culture, gave a written statement to the session as he was visiting abroad at the time.

Interview With Composer He Luding

OWO71652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)--Chinese composer He Luding spoke of the importance of international cultural exchanges in an interview with XINHUA today at the National Congress of Writers and Artists. The 77-year-old director of the Shanghai Conservatory of Music recently returned from the 16th international music concert held in Australia, at which the Chinese Association of Musicians was accepted as a member. He led the Chinese musicians association delegation.

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Cultural exchanges, he was confident, would "benefit the international music community". He said, "While China's national music heritage should be carried forward, music from other lands should be absorbed to help China enrich its own".

Composer of several hundred selections for the piano and other instruments as well as songs, He Luding, who has been writing for half a century, has also done scores for films and plays. He is noted for skilled use of Chinese traditional and folk music and for blending in foreign instruments and techniques. Among his most popular works is "Herdsboy Piccolo", written in 1934, when he was studying at the Shanghai Music School. "Songs of the Four Seasons", "Sorrow at Parting" and "Lullaby", are all of the 1930's in strong national and folk idiom.

"Song of the Guerrillas", composed during the war against Japanese aggression and first performed by a chorus without accompaniment at a meeting of Eighth Route Army Generals, was on the lips of people throughout China in those years. To this day it is welcomed by concert audiences, both as a vocal and instrumental selection.

He went to Yanan in 1943, and became head of the central orchestra. During the gang of four period, he stuck to the idea that musical theories and techniques from other countries should be used to serve the development of Chinese national music, and refuted the gang of four's attitude of negating everything. He Luding was labelled a "counter-revolutionary" and jailed for 7 years. His "crime" was defending his view.

With the gang's fall, He Luding returned to his post as the director of the Shanghai Conservatory of Music, which he had held since liberation. Recently he wrote the musical score for the film "Dawn", showing Red Army General He Lung's exploits in the 1930's.

WRITERS PROPOSE LU XUN PRIZE FOR LITERATURE

OWO41226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA)--The Third Congress of Writers which opened here today proposes that a Lu Xun prize for literature be established to encourage outstanding writers. Lu Xun was one of the forerunners of China's modern proletarian literature.

Since the association resumed work in May of last year it has had cultural exchanges with its Yugoslav and Romanian counterparts and writers in the U.S.A., Japan, France and Switzerland. Twenty-nine writers, poets and translators visited these countries. And 177 writers from 17 lands visited China in the period.

NATIONAL FILM WORKERS CONGRESS OPENS IN BEIJING

OWO41224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA)--China produced well over 700 feature films from 1950 to 1979 and a wide range of documentary and science films, as well as cartoon and puppet films. The industry now employs 400 thousand people. The five major film studios--in Beijing, Shanghai, Changchun, Sichuan and Xian--have presented about 100 new directors, scenarists, actors and cameramen in their 1979 productions.

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There are three highpoints in the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution. In 1950, the year after new China was established and conditions were still hard, 26 feature films were produced; in 1959, the tenth national anniversary, 38 feature films came out, the films made in 1963 including "Naval Battle of 1894", were generally considered to have reached a higher level.

Under Lin Biao and the gang of four, film output almost ceased. Not a single feature film was produced from 1966 to 1972. The past two years has been a revival of film production. Over 100 feature films were shot.

A leading member of the Chinese film workers association, Yuan Wenshu made the following proposals at the National Film Workers Congress that opened today:

- Ask that the "hundred flower" policy be embodied in law to protect film creation;
- Train young promising scenarists, directors, actors and cameramen;
- Use artistic methods, rather than political sloganizing, to convey the ideological content of art; and
- Study the artistic and technical work of world cinema as well as the revolutionary and national characteristics of Chinese films of the 1930's.

BEIJING TO HOLD NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR BLIND, DEAF

OWO71316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)--The Third National Conference of the Blind, Deaf-Mute is to be held in Beijing next April. The decision was made at a meeting held recently by the preparatory group of the Chinese Association for the Blind and Deaf-Mute. Leading members of local associations at provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels took part in the meeting.

A circular issued at the meeting said that the main tasks at the coming conference were to review what had been done for the blind and deaf-mute since the founding of new China, map out future tasks, elect new leading bodies and mobilize the blind and deaf-mute to participate in the country's modernization drive.

Set up in 1960, the Chinese Association for the Blind and Deaf-Mute did much to help educate the blind and deaf-mute, fitting them with suitable employment and ensuring them good living conditions. The association encouraged the study of braille and sign language and adopted preventative measures against blindness and deafness. The association also published books in braille and participated in international exchanges.

When Lin Biao and the gang of four were in power, the association and its branches were dissolved. It was not until August 1978 that they began to resume activities.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service at 0705 GMT on 7 November in Chinese carries a similar report on the preparatory meeting, except it adds that the conference, held 20-31 October, was "presided over by Wu Qian, a responsible person of the preparatory group of the Chinese Association for the Blind and Deaf-Mute. Wang Guoquan [3769 0948 2938] and Chen Liang [7115 0342], vice ministers of civil affairs, attended the conference and delivered speeches."]

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CORRECTION TO CONGRESS OF WRITERS, ARTISTS OPENS 30 OCTOBER

The following correction applies to the item entitled "National Congress of Writers, Artists Opens 30 October," published in the 31 October People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Page L 15, second paragraph, lines three and four, should read:...Peng Zhen, Seypidin, Tan Zhenlin, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme...

BRIEFS

FOREIGN ECONOMICS SOCIETY--Beijing, 17 October--Eighty economic specialists from universities and educational and research institutes throughout China have set up the Chinese Society of Foreign Economic Theories. The society was formed at a recent meeting of the specialists in the national capital. The society will study foreign classic and contemporary economic theories. At present, theoretical study lags behind China's economic and scientific construction. The president of the new society is Professor Chen Daisun, director of the economics department of Beijing University. The noted economist Xu Dixin, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and president of the economics research institute, was made honorary president. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 17 Oct 79 OW]

BEIJING MEMORIAL SERVICE--Beijing, 29 October--A memorial service was held for Comrade Shen Jichuan, former director of the Institute of Food Industry under the First Ministry of Light Industry, at the Babaoshan Cemetery in Beijing on 17 October. Comrade Shen Jichuan, delegate to the Third National People's Congress and member of the Third CPPCC National Committee, died in Beijing on 14 November, 1966, at the age of 61 as a victim of the persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." As a veteran expert in the oil industry, Comrade Shen Jichuan devoted his whole life and made great contributions to the development of the oil industry in China. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 29 Oct 79 OW]

NEW ECONOMIC PUBLICATION--Beijing, 28 October--The first issue of JINGJI KEXUE ["ECONOMIC SCIENCE"], a quarterly for economic studies will be published for domestic and overseas distribution in November. This quarterly is compiled by the economic department of Beijing University and published by the Chinese Finance and Economics Publishing House. Published in the first issue are Professor Chen Daisun's article: "Economic Scientific Studies Must Serve the Four Modernizations;" Professor Qian Junrui's article: "Do Well in World Economic Studies According to the Law Governing Scientific Research;" and Professor Chen Zhenhan's article: "Introduction of Techniques from Abroad and the New-Type Military Industry in the Late Qing Dynasty." [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0136 GMT 28 Oct 79 OW]

NATIONAL CROPPING SYMPOSIUM--Chengdu, 12 October--The China Agronomy Society recently sponsored a national symposium on cropping systems in Chengdu, Sichuan. One hundred and eighty-two agricultural scientists and technicians from various agriculture colleges and research and production units throughout China reviewed the experience in reforming China's cropping system and discussed how to establish a cropping system that will give high and stable yields and prove highly efficient. They pointed out that practice in the past few years proves that the implementation of the cropping system which combines agricultural production with forestry and animal husbandry production will promote rapid development of agriculture. The system of growing only agricultural crops and neglecting the balance of material circulation in agricultural ecology and the utilization and cultivation of land will inevitably cause stagnation in agricultural production and destroy natural resources. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0209 GMT 12 Oct 79 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

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ANHUI FIFTH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SCHEDULED

OW070302 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] The third plenary session of the Anhui Provincial Revolutionary Committee adopted a resolution on the afternoon of 4 November on convening the second session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress in Hefei Municipality at the end of this year. The major items on the agenda of the coming session are to hear and examine a report on the work of the provincial revolutionary committee and work reports of the people's court and the procuratorate; to hear and examine a report on the progress made in implementing the 1979 national economic plan and a report on the draft of the 1980 national economic plan; to hear and examine a report on the final 1979 provincial financial accounting and a report on the draft of the 1980 provincial budget; to elect a chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; to decide on the candidates for governor and vice governors; to elect a president of the provincial people's higher court and presidents of intermediate people's courts for various localities in the province; and to elect a procurator general of the provincial people's procuratorates in the province.

FUJIAN HOLDS WORK CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

HK061004 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 3 Nov 79 HK

[Text] The Fujian Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a work conference in Fuzhou on investigating agricultural resources and agricultural zoning. The main purposes of the meeting were to convey the spirit of the national conference on investigating agricultural resources and agricultural zoning and study how we can complete these investigations in our province within 3 years. Xu Ya, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended and spoke.

During the meeting, in connection with their past experiences and lessons in leading production, the representatives conducted repeated discussions on the importance of making these investigations. All the participants pointed out: Fujian has superior natural conditions and is rich in natural resources. However, we still do not have a clear picture of our province's agricultural resources. The phenomena of unreasonable use and sabotage of natural resources still widely exist. In some places, these phenomena have been serious. This situation is not suitable to achieving agricultural modernization.

The representatives said: If we can obtain a clear picture of our natural resources, we will be able to clearly know our orientation of production. We must carry out production on a larger scale and with higher efficiency and we must gradually readjust the small but comprehensive production plans of semi-self-sufficiency. We must try to achieve agricultural zoning and specialization in accordance with the principles of doing things according to the local conditions and practicing appropriate centralism. We must comprehensively develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, family sideline production and fisheries and achieve the integration of agriculture, industry and commerce. We must also study significant technical innovations for different areas and so on. To do this we first do well in investigating our agricultural resources and agricultural zoning. Therefore, this has become an urgent strategic task in gradually achieving agricultural modernization and rapidly making our province rich. It is also a basic task for leading production with a strict scientific attitude. The leaders at all levels and the departments concerned must attach full importance to this task and place it on their agenda. They must be willing to spend their time and energies on really doing a good job of it.

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In accordance with the CCP Central Committee's decisions on several issues concerning the speeding up of agricultural development, the meeting demanded that we complete the investigation in our province within 3 years.

SHANDONG FORUM WELCOMES DELEGATES OF DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

SK051420 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Oct 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the united front work departments of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and the Jinan Municipal CCP Committee jointly sponsored a forum on 28 October to warmly welcome the delegates who had attended the national congresses of various democratic parties and federations of industrialists and businessmen and returned to Jinan. The forum was held in a Jinan restaurant which was permeated with an atmosphere of unity in struggle and jubilation in victory.

Among those attending the forum were (Zhang Xitian), member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and responsible person of the Shandong Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; Gao Yicheng, member of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League and responsible person of the Shandong Provincial Committee of the China Democratic League; (Xu Wenyuan), Standing Committee member of [words indistinct] of the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen, and responsible person of the Shandong Provincial Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen and the Shandong Provincial Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association; (Sun Baojin), alternate member of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy and vice chairman of the Jinan Municipal Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; (Chen Jingfa), alternate member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and responsible person of the Jinan Municipal Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; as well as Xu Meisheng, member of the Central Committee of the Jiusan Society and Chairman of the Jinan Municipal Committee of the Jiusan Society.

They reported on the magnificent atmosphere of the national congresses of various democratic parties and federations of industrialists and businessmen, spoke glowingly of their feelings and experiences and pledged to convey and implement penetratingly the guidelines of the congresses.

Comrade (Zhou Xinfu), director of the united front work department of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the forum. Comrade (Gao Keqing), secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended and delivered a speech. He expressed, first of all, warm congratulations to all the participants on behalf of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee. He expressed the hope that every delegate will conscientiously convey and implement the guidelines of the congresses under the leadership of the CCP committee, lead the members of their parties to emancipate their minds, dispel misgivings and frankly put forth, with a responsible attitude of being the masters of the state, their own opinions, criticism and suggestions on the work of our province, dare to seek their members' legitimate interests and demands and implement the principle of long-time coexistence and mutual supervision. He hoped they would work hard with one heart and one mind, together with the people of the whole country and Shandong Province, to contribute to consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity, to the early accomplishment of the four modernizations, to the early return of Taiwan to the motherland and to the great cause of the unification of the motherland.

SHANDONG WORK CONFERENCE ON READJUSTMENT OF ECONOMY

SK071257 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Nov 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to DAZHONG RIBAO, the Shandong Provincial Party Committee recently held a work conference which was attended by the responsible persons of the provincial department, commissions, offices and bureaus, secretaries of the prefectural, municipal, county party committees and secretaries of party committees of some plants, mines and enterprises.

Implementing the guidelines of the 4th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the conference particularly discussed issues of economic work, conscientiously studied documents concerned issued by the central authorities, criticized in depth the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four concerning the implementation of the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the standard of the national economy. With minds emancipated, understanding unified and contradictions exposed, the conference reviewed the measures and courses adopted to readjust the imbalance of the national economy and to insure planned, balanced and high-speed economic development in our province. Comrade Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a summing-up speech at the conclusion of the conference.

Since the beginning of this year, party organizations at all levels in our province have earnestly carried out the guidelines of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC. While attending to the discussion on the criterion for truth to straighten out the ideological line, solving the historical issues left-over, reversing unjust, framed-up and wrong cases and implementing policies, they have gradually shifted the work emphasis to the four modernizations and embarked on readjusting the national economy, thus prompting industrial and agricultural production as well as the various other projects. Now the situation in our province is excellent!

Previously, however, leading organs did not adequately emancipate their minds. The seriousness of imbalance between industry and agriculture, the imbalance within industry and agriculture and the imbalance between accumulation and consumption were underrated and measures adopted to readjust the national economy were not effective. Therefore, the all-round economic development was once handicapped. Over 400 leading cadres attending the conference spoke out freely and each aired his own opinions, thus unifying their understanding on some important issues concerning the readjustment of the national economy. Drawing on collective wisdom and absorbing all useful ideas, the provincial party committee decided to take up the readjustment of national economy in the following fields:

1. Successfully readjust the imbalance within agriculture and be determined to promote the production of economy crops, forestry, animal-husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. Since 1970 the annual increase of the total grain output of our province has averaged 2 billion jin. However, the output of cotton and peanuts has not reached the best level on record, and the development of forestry, animal-husbandry, sideline production and fisheries has been slow. In 1978 the total output value of forestry, animal-husbandry, sideline production and fisheries accounted for only 29 percent of the total agricultural output value, while that of farming accounted for 71 percent of the total agricultural output value. In order to switch the situation of concentrating on one thing only, the provincial party committee decided that, while insuring a gradual increase of grain output so as to become more than self-sufficient in grain supply, efforts should be made to vigorously develop economy crops such as cotton, peanuts, tobacco and hemp and promote forestry, animal-husbandry, sideline production and fisheries as soon as possible by making full use of the 80 million mu of mountainous area, 20 million mu of lakes and waste sandland and 3,000-mile-long coastal line.

2. Successfully readjust the imbalance within industry and resolve to promote light industry, including textile industry and electronics industry. Over the last 10 years or more, our province has concentrated our attention on heavy industry, which played an important role to the economic development of our province. However, we did not attach enough importance to developing light industry. Therefore, there is an imbalance between the development of heavy industry and light industry. During the period of 1965-1975, the heavy industry of our province increased by 6.7 times while the light industry industry increased by only 2.5 times. The proportion of light industrial output value in the total output value declined from 60 percent in 1965 to 45 percent in 1978. This adversely affected the domestic market supply and exports as well as the accumulation of funds and the pace of the development of the national economy as a whole. The provincial party committee decided that, while grasping heavy industry development well, efforts should be made to expedite the development of light industry, including textile industry and electronics industry, during the readjustment period. All departments concerned are required to help develop light industry. It is necessary to increase the investment for light industry including textile industry and electronics industry so as to bring it to 11.1 percent of the total investment for national economy next year compared to 2.7 percent last year. At the same time, efforts should be made to build production bases to supply raw materials for light industry.

3. Readjust the imbalance between the accumulation of funds and consumption and resolve to narrow the scope of capital construction. In recent years the scale of capital construction in our province has been beyond our financial and manpower capabilities. This has adversely affected the returns on investments to a serious degree. The provincial party committee decided to take resolute steps to solve this problem by eliminating or postponing projects under construction. In this way funds and materials originally earmarked for these projects can be transferred to other urgent projects.

Additionally, the conference studied how to develop collectively owned enterprise and commune-run industry. The provincial party committee definitely pointed out that any regulations and acts discriminating against or impeding collectively owned enterprises and commune-run industry must be redressed.

SHANGHAI'S WEN HUI BAO URGES IMPROVED YOUTH EDUCATION

OW071305 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW

[Report on 5 November WEN HUI BAO frontpage commentary's article: "Pay Close Attention to Youth Education in Accordance With the Young People's New Special Characteristics"]

[Excerpts] The article says: The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee recently issued a circular to all party organizations throughout the city, urging them to strengthen training and education for young people and to adopt effective means to solve the problems of juvenile crime. This circular fully accords with the people's aspirations. Every Communist Party member, state cadre and individual must do their best in properly educating the younger generation. The principle leading members of various party organizations must take personal charge of this task according to the guidelines of the municipal party committee and include this task in their agenda of important matters.

We must realize that today's young people are maturing under different conditions and social environment from those of the past.

On the one hand, after the decade-long Cultural Revolution the ultraleft line and all sorts of reactionary fallacies of Lin Biao and the gang of four left a deep scar in the minds of youths; but on the other hand, the young people have withstood great torrents and have been tempered. After the crushing of the gang of four--particularly after the march for the four modernizations started--a whole series of new things, new situations and new problems appeared in society. At this great historical juncture, the young people's thinking, living style and activities are all vastly different from the past.

For example, today's youths are quite sensitive to the dark side of the society caused by the serious ravages of Lin Biao and the gang of four; but they are unable to correctly analyze this situation. As a result, they have all sorts of questions on their minds and are depressed, uncertain and spiritually void. Some have even become skeptical of the superiority of the socialist system.

Today's young people became involved with society at a precocious age. Some had studied a few years in school and some had never attended school at all before plunging into the Great Cultural Revolution. While that turbulent decade greatly increased their ability to be independent, many became used to anarchism and have generated a tendency toward extreme democratization. Relatively speaking, today's youths are well informed and have seen a lot of things. They are audacious but ignorant, sensitive but fragile, and receptive to both new ideas and bad habits.

In short, with the party's concern and education, the main trend of the young people of this generation is good and positive. They may not be as good as their elder brothers and sisters in some respects, but they are better than their elders in other ways. While traces of the old thinking of the turbulent Cultural Revolution can be found in them, so can the new and positive factors of the new era of our country. In them we can find the mixture of new and old ideas and the combination of positive and negative factors. Such complexities of the young people's thinking have presented us with new requirements as well as new problems.

The WEN HUI BAO commentator article says: We are now facing a task of how to integrate youth education and social reformation. Due to the serious ravages of Lin Biao and the gang of four, for as many as 10 years, the atmosphere of our society has been seriously poisoned. In Shanghai, there are still some dead corners in all districts. In these dead corners, hoodlums are rampant and people of all description are thrust together. Such ills have not yet been completely changed after liberation. Investigations show that these dead corners have become breeding grounds for juvenile delinquents and criminal activities of the remnants of the old exploiting classes in society. Therefore, a task that that we cannot afford to ignore in stepping up the youth education is how to concentrate our efforts to transform these dead corners selectively according to plan, use effective measures to strengthen ideological and political work and energetically foster the communist new habits and new morality among the young people.

SHANGHAI CCP COMMITTEE ISSUES CIRCULAR ON YOUTH

OWO40610 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0158 GMT 3 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 2 November--"The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee recently issued a circular to the party organizations at all levels throughout the city, calling on them to strengthen the training and education of young people and to solve the problems of a few of the young people who violated laws and committed crimes. The municipal CCP committee decided to establish a leading group for youth education and called on various district, bureau and sub-district party committees to set up their own leading groups respectively. Various neighborhood party committees must also set up youth education groups.

The circular of the municipal CCP committee says: The principal responsible comrades of the party organizations at all levels must personally take charge of the work to train and cultivate the young people and to thoroughly solve the problems of a few young people who violated the laws and committed crimes. We must bring into full play the role of CYL organizations, mobilize all the forces in society, pool all efforts and adopt effective measures to perform this work well.

The circular points out: To solve the problems of the young people who violated laws and committed crimes, the most fundamental way is to energetically strengthen the ideological-political work over the young people. It is necessary to carry out positive education among the young people on the basis of the requirements to help young people develop morally, intellectually and physically, and to actively give them guidance so that they will become people with noble revolutionary ideals, rich cultural and scientific knowledge and high ethics. As for those young people who violated laws and committed crimes, our policy should be one of educating, saving and transforming them. In dealing with those who violated laws and committed crimes in general, the "three-in-one" form combining the efforts of the individual unit, the neighborhood and the parents should be adopted to emphasize helping and educating the young people so as to bring about their transformation step by step. Concentrated efforts must be exerted to educate and save those young people who seriously violated laws and committed crimes.

In strengthening education over young people, parents must take on major responsibilities. The circular demands that party members and cadres take the lead in educating their children well. Various units should commend and give encouragement to those parents who have educated their children well, and seriously criticize those who connive with and shield their children, or even take disciplinary action against such parents.

The circular emphatically points out: In order to maintain social order and insure the realization of the four modernizations, we must strictly enforce the legal system; deal heavy blows at those who engage in beating, smashing and looting, and at those who lead the young people who behave like hoodlums and commit crimes. It is necessary to deal with them according to law and try to save and greatly educate the majority of the young people who have committed crimes.

The circular said: If we do not resolutely punish according to law the handful of counter-revolutionaries and other criminals who have committed serious crimes, the democratic rights and personal safety of the broad masses cannot be protected. The purpose of punishing a handful of people is to educate and transform them.

BRIEFS

NANJING COMMODITY PRICES--The Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee in Jiangsu issued a circular on 17 October strictly prohibiting the unauthorized raising of commodity prices and non-commodity service charges. The circular pointed out that the masses have strongly complained about the recent rises in commodity prices and service charges that violated the pricing policy. It ruled that an increase in the price of any commodity or service charge must be approved by the Jiangsu Provincial Commodity Prices Control Commission in advance. Municipal departments concerned and district and counties under the municipality were instructed to carry out an all-round checkup on prices and service charges in the Nanjing area. The circular warned those who raised commodity prices and service charges without proper authority that further violations of pricing policy would be subject to penalty. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Oct 79 OW]

MAO ZHIYONG ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATES

HK061133 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 5 Nov 79 HK

[Text] On 1 November, the responsible persons of the six democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce in our province made reports to the provincial CCP committee on the situation of the national congresses of democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce and on the arrangements for conveying and implementing the spirit of the congresses.

The responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee Mao Zhiyong, Zhang Lixian, Sun Guozhi, Liu Fusheng, Luo Giuyue, Shang Zijin, Ding Weike and others heard the reports.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong spoke and pledged to support all the democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce in seriously conveying and implementing the spirit of the national congresses and in enthusiastically making preparations for convening their respective congresses and general meetings. He hoped that the comrades from all democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce would assume the attitude of masters of their country and make more contributions to the four modernizations to further consolidate and develop the province's excellent situation.

CHANGSHA HOLDS RALLY ON STRUGGLING AGAINST CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

HK061126 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 5 Nov 79 HK

[Text] The Changsha municipal CCP and revolutionary committees held a rally of responsible cadres from all basic level units on 5 November. The purpose of the rally was to mobilize the party and political organizations at all levels and the masses throughout the municipality to rapidly take action to protect and tidy up social order, resolutely deal blows at criminal activities, strengthen education for young people and insure the smooth implementation of the four modernizations. Comrade Liu Fusheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, participated in and spoke at the rally. Comrade Shi Xinshan, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and secretary of the municipal CCP committee, made arrangements on behalf of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and put forward the following specific demands.

1. In accordance with the spirit of the provincial CCP committee telephone conference held on the evening of 2 November, the party and political departments at all levels must continue to implement the two notices of the Changsha Municipal Revolutionary Committee promulgated last April on tidying up social order and strengthening market management.
2. We must deepen education in democracy and the legal system.
3. We must divide up the work, organize joint defence and step up night patrols.
4. The cadres, activists and parents in all units must cooperate with each other to assist in educating the criminals in their respective units.
5. We must seriously tidy up the order in communications.
6. We must strengthen market management and improve the city's appearance and public health. The industrial and commercial administration departments must seriously strengthen market management, deal blows at speculating activities and resolutely ban street gambling. The public security and civil administration departments must cooperate with each other to detain and send away those people who are supposed to go to the countryside but refuse to do so.

The civil administration department and all districts and neighborhoods must cooperate with each other to supervise and educate the blind people who tell fortunes and run gambling activities on the streets. The public health departments must be responsible for investigating and controlling those people who practice deception by selling fake medicine. The propaganda cultural departments must investigate and control all illegal publications and pictures. Apart from the retailing offices which have already been established, no factory, plant or shop is allowed to set up stalls on the main roads or pavement.

7. We must resolutely deal blows at all the criminals and their sabotage activities in accordance with the law.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--The development of industrial production in Guangdong in the past 30 years has been very great. At present, the value of industrial output in 12 days is equal to the total value of industrial output in 1 year during the early period of liberation. The total value of industrial output in 1978 throughout the province was 30 times higher than the early period of liberation. The average yearly increase has been 12.5 percent. Modern industry in Guangdong began in 1866, the fifth year of the Tongzhi emperor in the Qing Dynasty. At present, the fixed assets of industry throughout the province are 33 times higher than the early period of liberation. Before liberation, agriculture was the main commodity in the province's economy. Heavy industry was very backward, accounting for only 10 percent of the total value of industrial output. According to statistics, the output of coal in 1978 exceeded 10 million tons, an increase of 140 times over 1949. The output of iron ore also exceeded 5 million tons, an increase of 90 times over 1951. The output of sugar exceeded 1 million tons, an increase of 12 times over 1949. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Oct 79 HK]

GUANGXI LATE RICE CIRCULAR--The Guangxi Regional Revolutionary Committee issued a circular on 28 September on effectively strengthening the final-stage tending of late rice. The circular pointed out that it is necessary to generally apply side-dressing of fertilizer during the period of spike formation, control the use of water, scientifically irrigate the land, guard against insect pests, particularly paddy rice borers and rice bugs, and make preparations for resisting the "cold dew" wind. It is also necessary to help the production teams to promote diversified economy to increase their income. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Oct 79 HK]

SICHUAN SCORES SUCCESS IN SETTLING YOUTH AWAITING EMPLOYMENT

HK061131 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 5 Nov 79 HK

[Excerpts] The party organizations at all levels in Sichuan have grasped the work of settling youth awaiting employment as a major task in urban work. They have strengthened leadership, formulated overall plans and taken all factors into consideration. They have also closely coordinated their efforts and opened up new sources for employment. In the third quarter of this year, they settled 200,000 people in jobs. The total number of youth and other people who were given jobs in Sichuan's urban areas has reached 410,000.

Since the beginning of this year, the Sichuan Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees have held many meetings and studied the settlement work. They have also repeatedly emphasized the significance of doing well in promoting this work to consolidating the political situation of stability and unity, in developing production, in improving urban service work and in making closer the links between the party and government and the masses. Many municipal, prefectural and county CCP committees have set up special groups to study and solve all kinds of specific problems in settlement work in a timely manner.

While doing well in promoting settlement work, all economic departments and trades have closely coordinated with one another. They have greatly promoted the development of the collective economy. Many newly established collectively-owned enterprises have achieved good economic results. They have created wealth for the society.

The provincial authorities recently held a conference on settlement work. The conference summed up and exchanged experiences gained in the previous period. It demanded that all places make persistent efforts and continue to do well in grasping the work of settling people awaiting employment in the urban areas. They must rectify and improve those collective enterprises which have already been established, set up all kinds of systems and put them on a sound basis. They must consolidate their achievements ideologically and organizationally.

The party organizations at all levels must further strengthen leadership, rely on the masses, vigorously tap potentials, specifically solve practical problems and allow even more youth awaiting employment to engage in the four modernizations.

SICHUAN RIBAO Commentator's Article

HK070831 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 5 Nov 79 HK

[Report on SICHUAN RIBAO 6 November front-page commentator's article: "Make Persistent Efforts and Further Do Well in Promoting Settlement Work To Provide Employment"]

[Text] The article noted: Since the beginning of this year, Sichuan has settled 410,000 youth and other people awaiting employment in the urban areas. This is a task that has been done well.

The article noted: At present, although Sichuan has scored relatively great achievements in settlement work, the development is still not balanced. In those places and units where the progress of settlement work has been slow, there are still some problems regarding ideological understanding. Some have adopted a wait-and-see attitude and have been hoping that these youths would be recruited by units under the system of ownership by all the people. They simply want the state to undertake the whole task. There are many people in Sichuan who need to be settled. Many laborers will be growing up in the urban areas in the future and the settlement task is very heavy.

Practice has demonstrated that by adopting various methods and vigorously developing collective enterprises separately or jointly run by neighbors and units under the system of ownership by all the people, we will be able to provide even more employment opportunity for youths. Therefore, we must broaden our thinking regarding the sources for employment and not bind our hands and feet. There are plenty of sources for settlement. So long as we seriously work hard to develop those sources, the people awaiting employment will certainly be gradually settled.

The article noted: At present, it is important to do a good job in running those collective enterprises which have already been established. We must realize that because of inadequate experience and limitations in material conditions, there are still many problems which urgently require solutions. Therefore, we must strengthen our leadership, sum up experiences, consolidate our achievements and continuously raise the business management standards of these collective enterprises.

The SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article noted: Establishing independent accounting systems and assuming sole responsibility for one's own profits or losses are management principles for socialist collective enterprises. Some units which still have not distinguished between the two systems of ownership should separate them as quickly as possible through rectification. They newly established collective enterprises must also pay attention to selecting backbone leaders and training technical forces and management personnel. They must establish various systems, put them on a sound basis and continuously raise their management and technical standards so that the newly established enterprise units will score even greater economic results.

SICHUAN MEETING DISCUSSES ASSIGNMENTS FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES

HK071240 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial Planning Committee recently held a meeting on assignments for the 1979 graduates of institutes of higher education in the province. The meeting summed up the experiences in making assignments last year and made arrangements for assigning this year's graduates.

"There are less than 8,000 graduates who can be assigned to jobs in our province this year, and this is far from meeting the needs of developing the socialist construction cause. This meeting seriously looked into and discussed the problems of doing a good job in assigning these graduates and how to employ the limited number of able persons in posts where they are urgently needed."

The meeting emphatically pointed out that in accordance with the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy in 3 years, it is necessary to put forward a plan for assigning graduates. It is also essential to assign them to factories, mines, rural areas, basic-level units and border areas and to strengthen the production forefront.

To do a good job of assigning this year's university graduates in the province, the meeting hoped that party committees at all levels would strengthen leadership and resolutely overcome such unhealthy tendencies as entering through the back door to get an assignment. Departments concerned must meticulously do ideological and political work for the graduates. These departments must teach the graduates to accept the state's assignments and go where they are most urgently needed.

I. 8 Nov 79

Q 3

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

YANG DEZHI ANNOUNCES FINANCIAL AID TO YUNNAN BORDER UNITS

HK071213 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 7, HK

[Summary] The party committee of the Kunming PLA units decided to appropriate several hundred thousand yuan to help border defense companies solve the livelihood difficulties of the cadres and fighters. "Yang Dezhi, commander of the Kunming PLA units, formally conveyed the decision to the leading cadres at and above the division level when he recently inspected work in a certain place on the border. The party committee of the Kunming PLA units made this decision after it seriously studied the penetrating investigation report made by a work group sent by the logistics department to some border defense companies located in south and west Yunnan."

The party committee of the Kunming PLA units held: "In the past few years, under the influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, only plain living and hard work in the border defense units were emphasized, and there was not sufficient concern for the fighters' livelihood. This brought about many livelihood difficulties for the cadres and fighters in the border defense companies. If we want the cadres and fighters to cherish the border areas, settle down and strike root in and defend the border and build border defense units, the party committee must show concern for the border defense companies and solve the practical difficulties existing in their education, training and livelihood."

The decision of the party committee of the Kunming PLA units demanded that all border defense regiments allocate this money to the companies and no organs must withhold it. The decision also demanded that the companies spend this money on livelihood and production and not indulge in extravagance and waste.

In accordance with the directive of the party committee of the Kunming PLA units, the logistics department of the Kunming PLA units recently sent another work group to go deep into the border defense units to investigate the implementation of the decision and help solve the problems. Thus, the commanders and fighters of the border defense PLA units have been greatly stimulated and are resolved to settle down in and defend the border.

BEIJING RIBAO CALLS FOR 'STRAIGHTENING OUT' PUBLIC ORDER

HK080322 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 79 HK

[Text] The 5 November Beijing RIBAO carried on its front page three reports under the headline "Straighten Out the Socialist Legal System and Deal Blows at Criminal Activities." They were: "The Shijingshan District CCP Committee has persistently rectified public order and the number of criminal cases has been notably reduced; "The public order section of the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau has rectified public security and order on bus route No 5, dealt blows at criminals and protected the interests of the masses;" and "The Chaoyang District public security sub-bureau has quickly tracked down a clique of robbers armed with knives."

While carrying the three reports, Beijing RIBAO also carried a short commentary, "We Must Deal Severe Blows and Must Not Be Lenient." The short commentary noted: In the past few months, a handful of criminals in society have become rampant again, and the number of criminal cases has risen somewhat. These criminals have disregarded law and discipline and committed all kinds of evils. In broad daylight and in public, some of them have openly ganged up together and carried lethal weapons. They have provoked quarrels, created disturbances, gathered together for gang fights, held up and robbed people in the streets and raped women. They have seriously sabotaged public order and threatened and jeopardized the safety of the lives and property of the people. The people have become very indignant and hate them very much. Therefore, dealing telling blows at the small handful of criminals is in accordance with the will of the people and most gratifying to the people. If we do not deal resolute blows at this bunch of criminals, the people will have no peace and it will not be possible to carry out the four modernizations.

We must make use of the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dignity of the socialist legal system to resolutely deal blows at all criminal activities so as to undermine the evil trend and allow healthy tendencies to prevail. We must specifically insure stability and unity in society and create a good social environment for the four modernizations.

The short commentary noted: Dealing blows at the criminals and rescuing those people who have taken a wrong step in life are by no means matters which concern only the political and legal departments. All other fronts and the people throughout the municipality also share this unshirkable duty. We must take positive action, and all people must pay attention to and take charge of public order and struggle against the criminals. We must enforce the law against those criminals who have committed very serious crimes but refuse to correct themselves despite repeated education. We must deal severe blows at them and must not be lenient. So long as there is conclusive evidence, we must resolutely implement the legal system and punish them according to law. Only by dealing sure, accurate and relentless blows at these evil people is it possible to enhance uprightness, uphold the legal system and promote stability in society.

With regard to those young people who have taken a wrong step in life for a short time because they were poisoned by Lin Biao and the gang of four, we must base our work on rescuing and educating them; however, this certainly does not mean that we can keep our eyes closed and tolerate and accommodate their incorrect actions. As a matter of fact, we must properly criticize and educate them in accordance with the seriousness of the mistakes they have committed and handle them appropriately. We must urge them to enhance their consciousness, quickly wake up to their errors and turn over a new leaf.

The short commentary in conclusion called on the people throughout the municipality to assist and support public security departments in dealing severe blows at criminal activities and doing well in promoting public order in Beijing.

BEIJING RIBAO INTERVIEWS MUNICIPAL PRICE BUREAU OFFICIAL

HK071224 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Oct 79 HK

[Summary] A Beijing RIBAO reporter recently interviewed a responsible person from the Beijing Municipal Price Bureau to inquire about raising retail prices for pork, beef, mutton, poultry, eggs, vegetables, aquatic products and milk in Beijing.

During the interview, the responsible person said: This municipality's nonstaple food prices will basically rise in accordance with the stipulations of the central authorities. Taking 1978 prices as the base figure, the average national pork price will increase by 33 percent and the average pork price in Beijing will increase by 32 percent; the average national price of eggs will increase by 32 percent and the average price of eggs in Beijing will increase by 33 percent in the off seasons, 22 percent in the peak periods and 11 percent on hot summer. The retail prices for beef and mutton in Beijing will rise in basically the same way as the increase in pork prices. Only the retail prices for aquatic products in Beijing will be higher than the average national retail prices for aquatic products. The average national aquatic products prices will increase by 33 percent and the average aquatic products prices in Beijing will increase by 40 percent. "This is because most of the aquatic products shipped to Beijing are of a high quality and popular and the retail prices will rise higher than the average margin. Although the prices will rise in this way, the aquatic products departments will still be in the red."

The responsible person said: Offering 5 yuan to every worker as a monthly subsidy for nonstaple food prices and increasing the wages of 40 percent of the workers will enable the great majority of workers and urban residents to maintain their living standards. On 17 October, the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees decided to make a municipal inspection of commodity prices. The inspection has already won initial success.

The party and government have already adopted a series of economic measures:

"1. Forty percent of the workers will be upgraded this November."

2. In accordance with the spirit of the relevant documents issued by the State Council, the municipal revolutionary committee has decided to hold the price of Chinese cabbage at the same level as a year ago. It has decided not to change the prices of all other vegetables. It has also decided that next year all vegetables will be sold at this year's average prices.

"3. The prices of some commodities and noncommodities have been reduced since this year.

"4. The food allowances for participants in meetings, and on business trips and the dinner allowances and subsidies for loss of working time have been increased accordingly."

5. The extra allowances for the living expenses of those family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen who have no source of income have been increased; the social relief allowances and the extra allowances for the living expenses of those workers who are not well off have also been increased.

6. The stipends for students of universities, colleges and the technical secondary schools have been increased; the subsidies for teaching staff and workers in middle and primary schools run by the local people have been increased.

"Members of the Communist Party and the working class and people throughout the municipality must further close their ranks, consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, work with one heart and one mind to realize the four modernizations, work hard and perseveringly, deepen the movement to increase production and practice economy, promote the national economy as quickly as possible and create conditions for gradually improving the people's livelihood."

BEIJING TO USE EDUCATION, INCENTIVES TO CONTROL POPULATION GROWTH

OW070928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)--Beijing has decided to use a combination of education and incentives to control its population growth, Qian Lingjuan, spokesman for the Beijing Municipal Family Planning Office, told XINHUA today. A "one child for one family" campaign aimed at city dwellers and suburban peasants started this month, as has a system of incentives for parents to have only one child.

Earlier this year, Chen Muhua, the vice-premier in charge of family planning, has said that the government would encourage one child families with the aim of reducing China's population growth to five per thousand by 1985. In Beijing parents who undertake to have only one child will receive a certificate entitling an only child to preferential rights to enter nursery or kindergarten, and preference in medical care and admittance to schools and for factory jobs, providing they have the same qualifications as other candidates.

One-child families in Beijing will receive an annual 60 yuan bonus, a sum which has to be returned together with the certificate if parents later decide to have another child. A one child-family will also do better as regards housing in Beijing, where space is at a premium. From now on urban families, no matter how many children they have will all be allocated the same housing space as a family with two children. The same rule holds good for allocation of small plots for private use to families in rural suburban areas. Parents who decide on more than two children will be taxed a minimum of 10 percent of their salaries or workpoints. This aims at making them share in the state's economical burden of bringing up their children.

In China today, every child, from birth to 16 years old, costs a total of 6,900 yuan in large cities like Beijing and 1,600 yuan in the countryside for education and other welfare facilities. If a child attends college, an additional 6,000 yuan is needed.

Childless people, Qian Lingjuan added, will receive their full wages as a pension on retirement. Elderly childless peasants who are no longer able to work will receive subsidies from their production teams in addition to other welfare benefits to which they are entitled.

Sterilization operations are performed on those who wish to have them. Parents with one child who have had such operations can have their tubes rejoined in an operation free of charge if their child is disabled or dies and they wish to have another. Such operations are successfully done in many Beijing hospitals. Following 60 such operations done recently in the municipal hospital of gynecology and obstetrics, 30 women have given birth.

All these measures are aimed at raising the standard of health and material and cultural life of the people and their children, Qian Lingjuan pointed out.

If every family had no more than two children, and 90 percent of wage earners and 70 percent of peasant families had only one child, Qian said, then Beijing's natural population growth rate would go down to about five per thousand by 1985. She thought the target could be attained through an effective educational campaign. More and more couples, she said, were now deciding to have only one child. For instance, of the city's 80,000 textile workers, most of whom are of child-bearing age, some 70 percent have made up their minds to have only one child.

In addition to more effective propaganda about the advantages of a one-child-family, the municipal revolutionary committee has decided to adopt a series of measures to improve maternity and child care, to improve sterilization operations, and to send experienced doctors to the suburban rural areas.

Family planning organisations are now in the midst of an education campaign, aimed particularly at the peasantry, to change old ideas about male superiority. A traditional belief is that the more sons that are born to parents, the more fortunate the parents. This old idea is a major reason for the high birth rate in the rural areas. Statistics show that 15 percent of total birth in the suburban rural areas last year were given to families who already have two children, whereas in the metropolitan area it was only 0.6 percent.

Peasants who do not have sons are generally worried about their old age believing that nobody will look after them if their daughters marry. Qian Lingjuan said that nowadays bridegrooms were encouraged to marry into the bride's family, whereas it used to be the other way round. Young couples who move in with the bride's family will enjoy the same political and economic rights in the locality where they settle.

HEBEI RADIO WARNS AGAINST 'HARVEST FEASTS'

HK011318 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 Oct 79 HK

[Summary] A letter from a correspondent of Hebei radio said: As we have implemented the party's rural economic policies this year, the enthusiasm of the peasants has been mobilized and our province has reaped a bumper autumn harvest. Some production teams think that since they receive more income it does not really matter if they engage in some eating and drinking. Therefore, the practice of "bumper harvest feasts" has become prevalent in some places and the feasts have been carried out under many pretexts, such as after grain production has been increased, a bumper fruit harvest has been gathered, and so on. "Some people in some production teams even spend 300 to 400 yuan on a single feast. Far from trying to curb this unhealthy trend, the cadres in some communes and brigades follow the practice and go even further than the commune members.

"It has not been easy to achieve a bumper harvest this year. We should properly summarize our experiences, lay down new production plans, clearly know our targets to aim for and continue to work hard to reap an even greater bumper harvest next year. We should also note that the current development of production in our country is still slow and the foundation of many production teams is still very poor. Thus in achieving agricultural modernization, it is necessary for us to carry forward the glorious tradition of working arduously and running our communes through thrift and hard work. Even if living standards are improved in the future, we should still maintain this glorious tradition. We hope that the rural cadres at all levels and commune members will pay special attention to this problem of holding 'bumper harvest feasts' and spontaneously curb this unhealthy trend of spending and wasting without restraint."

NEI MONGGOL FIRST SECRETARY GIVES FORESTRY INSTRUCTION

SK080929 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter (Duan Qiuyan), various places in our region have successfully trial-produced a number of forestry machines which can be used on sand dunes, hills, plains, dry land and on different kinds of land. A tree-planting machine produced by the Tongliao forestry machinery plant, and a suspended-type digger, a suspended-type planting machine and a deep plow made by (Yajishan) forestry machinery repairing and manufacturing plant won the first, second and third places at this year's northeast China and Nei Monggol forestry machinery evaluation meeting which was held by the Ministry of Forestry.

In order to further popularize the utilization of forestry machines, the regional forestry bureau sponsored a demonstration on farm machine operations in the suburbs of Hohhot Municipality on 4 November. Attending the demonstration were Zhou Hui, Wang Duo, Kong Fei and Jie-er-ge-le, leading comrades of the regional party and government organizations, and also (Wang Ji), chairman of the regional planning commission.

After the demonstration, Comrade Zhou Hui gave instructions on the development of forestry in the whole region. He said: It is imperative to formulate plans for building shelter belts in northeast, north and northwest China as quickly as possible. In developing forestry, we must conscientiously implement the policy on the ownership of trees and clearly define the right of owning forests. So as to fully mobilize the tree planting enthusiasm of state tree farms, collectives and commune members, it is necessary to vigorously develop sapling nurseries, make a success of the nurseries run by the state, communes, brigades and production teams and allow commune members to grow their own saplings. Comrade Zhou Hui also stressed the need to achieve mechanization and semimechanization of forestry as soon as possible.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES SOLVING SHANXI COAL STOCKPILE PROBLEM

OW031020 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 1 Nov 79 OW

[Text] On 2 November RENMIN RIBAO carries a report by the Central People's Broadcasting Station Shanxi correspondent, (Wang Zengling), urging an early solution to the problem of coal stockpiled in Shanxi.

The report says: taking this opportunity during the current nationwide observation of energy conservation month, I would like to report to your good newspaper a serious case of energy waste. Inspired by the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, the vast numbers of staff members and workers at coal mines in Shanxi produced 77.95 million tons of coal in the first 9 months of this year, fulfilling 79.54 percent of the annual production plan. However, over 10 million tons of this coal are stockpiled because of the limited transportation capacity of the railways. Of this stockpiled coal, 1.9 million tons were produced by collieries whose products are distributed under the unified state plan, while 8.1 million tons were produced by local mines. A total of 2 million tons of this coal is stockpiled in train stations, 3.77 million tons in coal mines located within 35 km of train stations and 3.59 million tons in coal mines located beyond 35 km. Some coal is burned up due to natural causes after a long period of stockpiling. Some 315,000 tons of coal was lost this way during the first 9 months. What a pity it is to waste coal this way!

(Wang Zengling) expressed the hope that central and local departments concerned will take urgent measures to solve the problem of coal stockpiled in Shanxi as quickly as possible.

I. 8 Nov 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

S 1

LI DESHENG PRESIDES OVER MEETING TO COMMEND NORTHEAST POWER UNITS

OW070620 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Nov 79 OW

[Text] The Dongbei [northeast] Electric Power Administrative Bureau carries out planned power utilization so as to make full use of energy resources. Despite a 30 percent shortage of power this year, the bureau has maintained a balance in power generation and power supply, thus promoting development of the national economy.

The Dongbei Power Administrative Bureau has strengthened unified leadership over the power grids in the provinces under its supervision and launched a thorough campaign of planned power utilization, power conservation and building of powerplants by the masses. The bureau has also conducted a general survey on power consumption by some 35,000 units and fixed the amount of power as well as the time for power utilization for some 32,000 units; certificates for power utilization were issued to these units.

Through this general survey of power consumption, the bureau was able to use an average of 10 percent more of the potential of electric equipment used by consumers and thus helped to promote business administration at the consumer units. At present the amount of power conserved reached 875 million kilowatt-hours.

Comrade Li Desheng, member of the CCPCC Political Bureau and head of the leading group of Dongbei electric grids, recently called and presided over a meeting to exchange experiences on the Dongbei electric grids in Jilin Municipality. At the meeting, 15 pacesetters, including Jilin Province, Shandong Province, Harbin Municipality, Harbin electric wire plant, Jilin paper mill and Anshan Iron and Steel Company, as well as some 100 advanced units, were commended.

LIAONING CONFERENCE DISCUSSES WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

SK080924 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, the provincial revolutionary committee held a work conference from 2 to 6 November in Shenyang to discuss the work-study program. Li Huang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended and addressed the conference. Chen Beichen, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered a summing-up speech.

In recent years, primary and middle schools in our province have instituted a work-study program. At present there are some 4,000 factories and more than 13,000 farms operated by various schools in the province. The total revenue from the work-study program for the 5 years from 1974 to 1978 amounted to some 280 million yuan, more than one quarter of the state-appropriated educational funds for primary and middle schools during that period.

The conference fully affirmed the orientation of developing the work-study program in primary and middle schools. The conference held that a major way to carry out the party's educational policy fully is for the schools to run factories and farms so that the students, while taking study as their main task, may participate in production as necessary so as to combine education with productive labor. In addition, the income earned from productive labor can be used to improve the school conditions. Therefore, the conference held, persistent implementation of the work-study program is an indispensable measure to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing education and in improving the quality of education.

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The conference pointed out that party organizations at all levels and planning, financial, tax, labor and other pertinent departments should attach great importance and give active support to the work-study program. This, the conference held, is an essential factor for the success of the work-study program.

BRIEFS

LIAONING INDUSTRY--In October Liaoning Province set new records in monthly industrial production. The total industrial output value was 16.9 percent higher than that of the same period of last year, the consumption of fuel and energy was greatly reduced and the quality of major products was substantially improved. The increase in industrial production made by Luda, Jinzhou and Shenyang municipalities in October were 7.3, 8.2, and 24 percent respectively, greater than last year. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 79 SK]

DRILLING IN LIAONING--Shenyang, November 4-- A geological team of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company set a national record by drilling to a depth of 1,821 metres using a Chinese-made synthetic diamond drill bit, topping the previous record of 1,022 metres in metallic ore prospecting. The new equipment is designed and made by the Beijing metallurgical and geological machinery plant. The team sank through ten faults in 1,430 hours at Anshan where the geological structure is complex and formation of rocks hard. The Ministry of Metallurgy held an on-the-spot meeting in Anshan recently to popularize their experience. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0770 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG OILFIELD ECONOMIES--Daqing, Nov 5--The spillage of waste crude at the Daqing oilfield dropped by nearly 60,000 tons in the first 9 months of this year compared with the same period last year. Twenty waste water treatments stations have been built at the oilfield in recent years. They have a total daily capacity of 130,000 tons of oil-polluted water. Thirteen have already gone into operation. They recover crude oil from the water and purify the water before it is again used for injection into wells. About 10 tons of crude oil used to spill from each well whenever down-hole repairs were being done in the past. Now the spillage is collected in special pipes linked with the oil transmission system or in small tanks. This measure alone has helped the oilfields save more than 23,000 tons this year. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW]

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GANSU: SONG PING ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL CADRES IN COMMUNES

SK070813 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 6 Nov 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a GANSU RIBAO report, in response to the call of the Gansu provincial party committee to enhance the forefront of agriculture, two groups of cadres in the provincial organs have signed up for work in the communes in rural areas since this April. Most of the 50 cadres have joined the leading bodies of the communes where they are working. The organization department of the Gansu provincial party committee held a symposium for these cadres in Lanzhou from 29 October to 3 November.

Comrade Song Ping, first secretary of the Gansu provincial party committee, listened to cadres' reports and delivered a speech at the symposium. He stressed the need to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, to resolutely implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, and to continuously implement the various economic policies of the party in rural areas. He urged the cadres who have signed up for work in communes to adopt a fine work style and be brave to proceed from the reality in doing everything, to solve problems and to protect the interests of the masses. He asked them to maintain close ties with the masses and humbly learn from local cadres and masses so as to train themselves through practice and raise their work level.

LANZHOU PLA UNITS SPONSOR POLITICAL ECONOMY STUDY CLASS

SK081011 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 5 Nov 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to GANSU RIBAO, the air force of the Lanzhou PLA units, in order to raise the theoretical level of the leading cadres in charge of political work, sponsored a study class for directors of regiment political sections to study political economy, achieving relatively good results. The principal methods they used are as follows:

I. Integrate the study of the basic theory of political economy with the policy of readjusting the national economy and understand the correctness of the readjustment policy in terms of theory. Following the smashing of the gang of four, the various policies formulated in accordance with the fundamental tenets of Marxism have been warmly endorsed and supported by the vast number of cadres and soldiers. Some comrades, however, were afraid that these policies, though conforming to the common aspirations of the people, may not be theoretically sound. They also worry that taking 3 years' time to readjust the economy will hinder the course of the four modernizations. The study class guided the comrades to study the objective laws of socialist economic development and clarify, in terms of theory, the following three questions.

A. Help them gain a clear idea that the planned, proportionate development of socialist national economy is identical with its high-speed development and make them understand that maintaining an appropriate proportion between the various sectors of the national economy is the foundation for its high-speed development.

B. Help them gain a clear idea of the relative nature [xiang dui sheng] of balanced socialist economic development and the absolute nature [jue dui sheng] of the imbalanced one and make them understand that taking the initiative to readjust well the overall balance of the national economy in a timely manner is an essential method and an important task for socialist economy as well as a vivid manifestation of our efforts to give full play to the superiority of the socialist system.

C. Help them understand the necessity of maintaining an appropriate proportion between various sectors of the national economy.

II. Integrate the study of the basic theory of political economy with the clarification of rights and wrongs of theories which were confounded by Lin Biao and the gang of four, so as to eliminate the pernicious influence of their ultraleft line. Some comrades, not having a clear idea of the current party policies, go so far as to suspect them. One of the important reasons for it is that the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line, long pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four, has not been completely eliminated. It is common for some comrades to apply the sham Marxist view and theory to look at things which had once prevailed in the heyday of the gang of four. The pernicious influence of the so-called theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat distorted by the gang of four as well as the pernicious influence which regards the principle of "to each according to his work" as soil for nurturing bourgeoisie class are still on the minds of some comrades. For this reason, they always think that a bonus system as well as a system of job responsibility--such as the fixed work quota system on the basis of work groups--and the calculation of reward based on production output, as practiced in rural areas, are erroneous and that to allow some people to become rich will lead to polarization and so on. The study class, in countering this situation, set to clarify theories which had been thrown into disorder and make the comrades understand the correct viewpoint of the fundamental tenets of Marxism and thus make a clear distinction between right and wrong theories.

III. Integrate the study of the basic theory of political economy with the making up the missed lesson on the criterion for truth so as to straighten out the ideological line and increase the awareness of carrying out the political line of the third plenary session. After the work emphasis of the party's work has been shifted, there are still some comrades whose minds have not changed accordingly. They have misgivings about the principles and policies adopted at the third plenary session which had once been criticized and, therefore, are hesitant to carry them out. Thus, the study class consciously made up the missed lesson on the criterion for truth and organized the comrades to study the fundamental tenets of the theory of Marxism. After discussion they understood that any theory, including the Marxist one and that of Mao Zedong Thought, should be subjected to the examination of practice. Practice has already proved that the system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is correct and, therefore, we must uphold it. Meanwhile, practice has also proved that some theses and viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought need to be further perfected and developed. We should not replace truth with sentiments in this regard.

Comrades taking part in the study class were determined to publicize these discussions among the soldiers so that the soldiers may further understand and implement the guidelines of the third plenary session.

QINGHAI RIBAO COMMENTATOR STRESSED STRICT LAW ENFORCEMENT

OW070400 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 79 OW

[Report on QINGHAI RIBAO 3 November commentator's article stressing strict law enforcement against criminals--title not given]

[Excerpt] The 3 November QINGHAI RIBAO carries a commentator's article stressing that people who committed crimes repeatedly, refused to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions and caused serious consequences should be punished severely according to law and subjected to the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is necessary for maintaining social order and insuring that the four modernizations progress without disruption.

The article says: Our social order is improving at present thanks to our efforts to eliminate chaos and restore order through exposure and criticism of the gang of four and to implement the guidelines of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth NPC. However, we should also see that as far as the maintenance of social order is concerned, there are numerous problems to be solved at present. One of the prominent problems is that criminals are running rampant in the society at large, and a small handful of criminals have incurred the wrath of the people by continuing to encroach upon their rights as citizens.

The article points out: Above all, our central tasks at present and in the future are to concentrate our energy on economic construction and the four modernizations. To this end, it is necessary for us to create a fine social order for work and carrying on life, a social order insuring that the personal and democratic rights of all citizens and their lawfully owned property will not be infringed upon.

The article says: To combat counterrevolutionary and criminal activities effectively, party committees at all levels and people in all walks of life in the society at large should give wide publicity to and implement the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure approved at the second session of the Fifth NPC. They must at the same time see to it that there are laws for the people to follow; these laws must be observed; their enforcement must be strict; and law breakers must be dealt with. Under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, the judicial and public security organs which enforce law for the people should carry forward the glorious tradition and make earnest efforts to protect the people, defend the four modernizations and deal with the enemy who committed crimes, and combat crimes actively and effectively with the laws as their guide. All criminals whose crimes have been proven should be punished strictly according to law. The broad masses of the people have the right and obligation to inform and expose crimes to the proper authorities and assist them in maintaining social order. Those people who are active in combating criminal acts should be commended and protected.

The QINGHAI RIBAO commentator's article says: At present the party committees and departments concerned at all levels should pay attention to the growing number of juvenile crimes and carry out education among the youth effectively. All units concerned--including propaganda departments; trade union, CYL and women's organizations; schools; neighborhood communities; households; and public security organs--should make coordinated efforts in grasping this task of educating and saving the youth. Instead of harsh treatment and discrimination, patient ideological work should be carried out among the youth who went astray, so as to transform them and keep them from taking the road of committing more crimes. By doing so we will be turning negative factors into positive ones. Our principle in dealing with those young people who fell afoul of the law and committed crimes is to educate, save and transform them. On the other hand, a small handful of counter-revolutionaries and criminals who committed serious offenses will be dealt with strictly according to the law.

QINGHAI RIBAO CALLS FOR READJUSTING LOCAL ECONOMY

OW071253 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW

[Report on QINGHAI RIBAO 5 November editorial: "Show Unity in Thinking and Continuously Readjust the National Economy Well"]

[Excerpts] The editorial says: Since the beginning of this year, to implement the policy on the readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the economy laid down by the party Central Committee, party and government organizations at all levels in Qinghai have begun this task and achieved initial results. However, as a result of the longstanding interference and sabotage by the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the imbalance in the economy of this province is still very serious.

We still face a heavy and herculean task of readjustment ahead. To continuously readjust the national economy well, it is necessary to show unity in thinking. Without unity in thinking there cannot be unity in action and the task of readjustment cannot be accomplished through down-to-earth work. If things continue like this, implementation of the policy on the readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the economy will inevitably be affected.

The editorial says: To continuously readjust the national economy, a lot of work must be done. First of all, we must concentrate our energy on advancing agriculture and animal husbandry so that the foundation of our national economy can be continuously strengthened. In the coming winter and spring, all counties and communes in rural and pastoral areas must train grassroots cadres on a rotational basis and organize them to conscientiously study Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech and the central authorities' two documents on the development of agriculture.

Second, it is necessary to firmly grasp the readjustment of industry, capital construction and other departments. During the period of readjustment, an increase in industrial production relies mainly on tapping existing potential and innovating and remodeling existing enterprises and on improving product quality, increasing product variety and reducing consumption. We must firmly grasp enterprise management and raise our technical know-how to much high levels. In capital construction, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of giving priority to the production of finished goods over capital construction and to tapping existing potential over starting new projects.

The editorial concludes: Doing economic work well and realizing the four modernizations constitutes an overwhelming political task. Development of the national economy is a herculean task, and there is not much time left. We have only the last 2 months in this year. Party and government leading cadres at all levels must devote themselves to economic work. They must grasp it through down-to-earth work and achieve fruitful results. We are convinced that after the vast number of cadres and masses throughout the province make their common efforts, we can certainly fulfill the task of readjusting the national economy and our province will achieve greater economic development.

BRIEFS

SHAANXI APPLE HARVEST--Xian, October 25 (XINHUA)--Yanan is now an apple producing area of rising importance, the total apple output throughout the area this year comes to 12,500 tons, two-thirds more than last year. Now the area planted to apple trees is 4,000 hectares. Since 1974 apples have also increasingly been grown for export on 1,000 hectares on the outskirts of Yanan City and in Luochuan County. This year the area has produced 200 tons of apples for export. The cultivation of apple trees not only contributes to the people's livelihood, but also has helped to improve the soil. With its income from apple planting, Luochuan County has been able to buy 500 tractors, 1,400 hand-tractors, and 11,000 tons of chemical fertilizer over the past few years. The county's average income per household has increased by 100 yuan every year. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 25 Oct 79 OW]

XINJIANG CATTLE-RAISING--Urumqi, 29 October--Xinjiang region is raising 2.2 million head of cattle. As compared with 1978, the number of beef and dairy cattle in Xinjiang has increased by a big margin. Twenty-six counties have been designated as sites for commercial cattle centers. Construction of the commercial cattle centers has started in 7 of those counties and is expected to be completed in 3 years. In addition to promoting collective cattle-raising by communes and production brigades, the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee this year has promulgated additional policies encouraging commune members to raise cattle. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0143 GMT 29 Oct 79 OW]

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